

Posso dirLe che in Italia due sole volte è stato praticato tale sistema nei confronti di testimoni di fatti ufologici. La prima volta venne usato dal giornalista Paul House, corrispondente del giornale americano « National Enquirer », per il conto del quale esperi un'indagine sui fatti di Sturno (vedi G.d.M. n. 82, pag. 12) ricorrendo per l'ipnosi regressiva al dr. prof. Granone.

Paul House è un nostro carissimo amico e ci informò in proposito.

La seconda sperimentazione è stata fatta recentemente con il metronotte genovese, che diceva di aver avuto un incontro con un gigantesco mostruoso essere. Ma anche questa volta il C.U.N. non vi ha avuto alcuna parte. (Tra l'altro, per la cronaca, l'esperimento ha avuto esito negativo). Noi della S.U.F., ci siamo cautelati in tal senso e siamo in grado di effettuare anche quel tipo di controllo, grazie alla disponibilità del dottor Maurizio Cominotti, nostro collaboratore, che può, in caso di tale esigenza, avvalersi dell'opera del dr. Boris Karlis dell'Istituto Psichiatrico di Udine, ma, onestamente, fino adesso non abbiamo avuto occasione di fare tale sperimentazione. Capisco che Lei, appassionato della materia, respinga ogni manifestazione istrionica che denoti superficialità ed esibizionismo, ma non dimentichi che il piacere della notorietà e il desiderio di apparire agli altri ciò che si vorrebbe essere, sono tra le più diffuse debolezze umane.

Effettivamente la cosa che può sorprendere è che il C.U.N., se non altro con il silenzio, avalli certe forme di poca serietà dei suoi appartenenti e lasci che talvolta vengano divulgate notizie disinformati e inesattezze.

Un settimanale inglese per giovani ha indetto la scorsa estate un concorso tra i lettori per la migliore definizione su gli Ufo, mettendo in palio - per il vincitore - il modello di un disco volante, in oro, di consistente valore. Tra i molti esperti che si sono sbizzarriti, ha vinto sorprendentemente una studentessa di 17 anni, Alice Madline di Liperpool, con l'azzeccata similitudine: «Gli Ufo sono come le donne: di tutte le forme e di tutte le dimensioni. E proprio come il gentil sesso, possono essere belli, affascinanti, misteriosi... e talvolta imprevedibili».

L'ORTOTENIA

Imprevedibili in tutto, gli Ufo: ma non nella rotta che devono seguire. Questo, almeno, stando alle dichiarazioni di Aimé Michel, un non più giovane francese che da tempo segue le segnalazioni dei dischi volanti oltralpe.

Ricercatore dapprima per hobby e ora a tempo pieno, si è messo infatti a condisegnare con bandierine tutti i luoghi della Francia da cui sono giunte strane rilevazioni, con un diverso colore se si tratta di atterraggio o di semplice avvistamento.

Ma a indirizzarlo meglio è stato lo scrittore surrealista Jean Cocteau, con il consiglio di mettere ordine a quel caos variopinto

(«Sembra l'invasione della Francia da parte degli extraterrestri», disse) prendendo in esame le segnalazioni riferite a una stessa data.

Ne è emerso che, giorno per giorno, gli Ufo sembrano spostarsi secondo linee rette e quindi in base a «missioni» ben definite e che le diverse rotte formano sulla carta delle «stelle» al centro delle quali è sempre segnalata un'astronave-madre a forma di sigaro, cui i dischi-ricognitori evidentemente fanno capo.

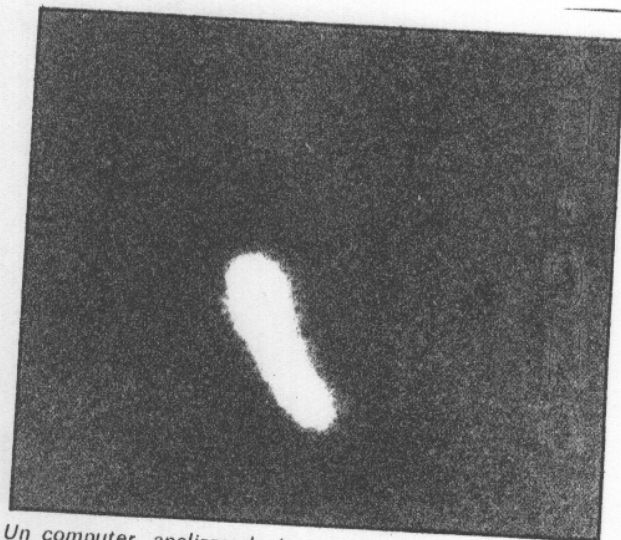
Aimé Michel ha battezzato la sua tesi «ortotenia», dal termine greco che significa allineamento in linea retta: anche perché soltanto quando due di queste linee si intersecano l'Ufo può cambiare direzione di volo; e non c'è una eventualità contro milioni di altre che tali linee, tutte rette, siano dovute al caso. Nell'anno 1954, l'Europa centro-settentrionale fu battuta a tappeto dagli Ufo: e proprio l'analisi di uno di quei giorni, per la cronaca il 15 ottobre, ha portato alla prima constatazione. Southend (Inghilterra), Calais, Aire sur la Lys (Francia), strada nazionale n. 68 tra Niffer e Kembs, (alla frontiera franco-tedesca, Rovigo (Italia): per 1.100 chilometri gli Ufo sembrano seguire proprio quella strada in linea retta...

IL CASO-CAMPIONE

Ammettendo, dunque, di conoscere la strada che fanno, non è proprio possibile prevedere i movimenti degli Ufo? Il ragionamento è giusto, e attenzione allora al fatto che segue.

Una famiglia normale, in una sera di estate inoltrata: la moglie che prepara la cena, il figlioletto che gioca in cortile, il marito che sta per tornare dal lavoro. Di colpo la televisione - già accesa - perde l'immagine mentre l'audio trasmette soltanto scariche, e il cane del vicino comincia ad abbaiare forte.

La donna, il cui primo



Un computer, analizzando la casistica ufologica mondiale, ha fornito un fatto campione - che dovrebbe avvenire in Italia! - e l'identikit dell'Ufo volante luminoso, che è quello riprodotto

pensiero va al figlio, si affaccia sul terrazzo: il ragazzo sta guardando poco lontano, al di sopra della casa di fronte, nella stessa direzione ove anche il cane abbaia: un Ufo luminoso, dalla forma di disco, sorvola il cielo, cambiando a volte colore probabilmente per la diversa posizione. D'un tratto l'oggetto volante ha un guizzo, e senza rumore sparisce nel cielo ancora chiaro verso ovest.

Quando poco dopo torna il marito, la donna gli riferisce il fatto: ma anche l'uomo ha qualcosa da raccontare. Era giunto, sulla strada principale, nei pressi della casa di fronte, allorché si era fermato per aver visto un amico con l'auto in panne.

Questi lamentava che l'auto si era improvvisamente fermata e il motore spento, e anche lo stereo aveva cessato di trasmettere musica: però, aperto il cofano, non si notavano guasti.

Proprio in quel momento, un oggetto luminoso sorvolò il cielo: ma i due uomini avevano altro da pensare che le evoluzioni di quello che credevano un aereo illuminato dal sole calante. Però, subito dopo, aveva provato a metterla in moto,

e la vettura era ripartita regolarmente e pure la musicassetta, dopo una normale pressione, era tornata a funzionare.

D'accordo anche con la moglie, l'uomo telefona allora alla redazione locale del giornale e racconta tutto il fatto. No, non ci sono segnalazioni del genere ma se autorizza a mettere il proprio nome, la notizia verrà pubblicata l'indomani.

C'è un particolare: tutto questo non è (ancora) accaduto, ma dovrebbe avvenire, in Italia, e l'identikit dell'Ufo è quello qui accanto raffigurato. La ricostruzione - e previsione - di questo caso-campione si deve a un computer, che ha elaborato le più importanti segnalazioni del dopoguerra in tutto il mondo.

L'ingegner Renzo Cabassi, del Centro Ufologico Nazionale, fu il primo a ipotizzare qualche anno fa un evento del genere nel libro «Ufo perché» (Faenza editrice), allorché introduceva il problema esaminando taluni aspetti della ricerca.

Ora possiamo dire finalmente che se gli Ufo sono - in Francia - sulla retta strada, c'è anche chi - in Italia - li tallona sempre più da vicino.

Luciano Gianfranceschi

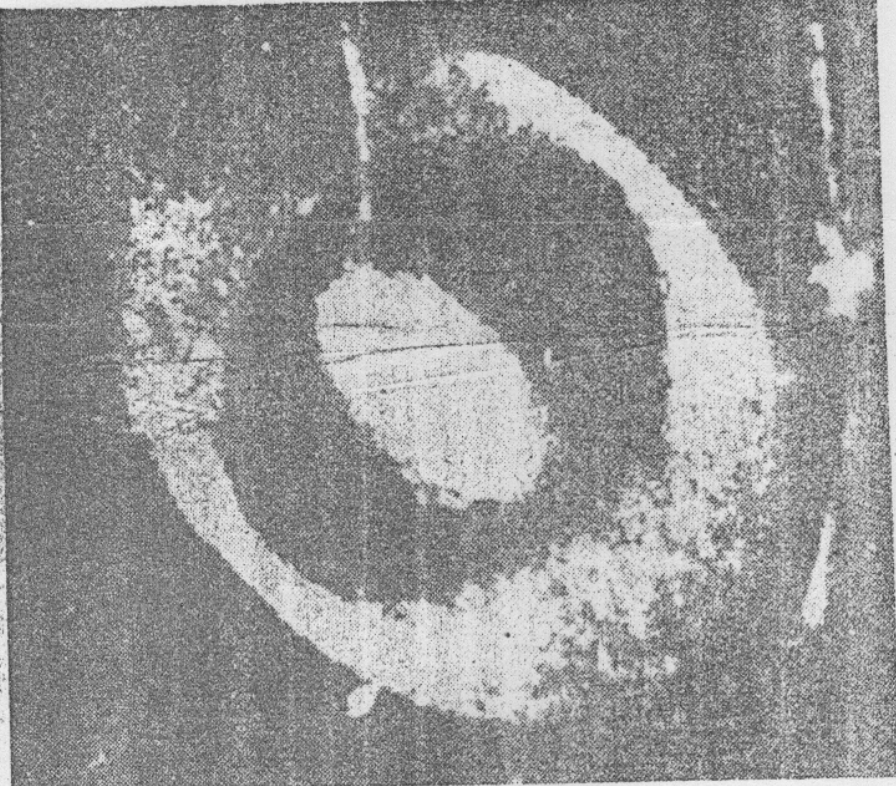
La carta (ortotecnica) della Francia, su cui il ricercatore Aimé Michel ha ricostruito i movimenti degli Ufo-ricognitori sempre in linea retta

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di in com.

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LA SPEZIA — Una delle foto scattate dai tre giovani

Terra

Индустрия

vaqlo.

Alpha Centauri, distance

Palla di fuoco chiamata bolide

Mercoledì 17 alle ore 22 circa è stata avvistata una luminosissima palla di fuoco che ha attraversato il cielo da Nord a Sud. Ed è da escludere che si trattasse di un aeroplano. Un po' più verosimile potrebbe essere l'ipotesi di un satellite artificiale al suo rientro nell'atmosfera. Ma la direzione Nord-Sud, estremamente rara per le orbite dei satelliti, che in genere vanno da Ovest a Est, e la scia molto lunga, sembrerebbe negare anche questa ipotesi. Del resto nessuna comunità scientifica lascerebbe precipitare un satellite artificiale in un'area densamente popolata senza avvertire nessuno (o almeno c'è da sperarlo).

L'osservazione da un'area vastissima (ci sono segnalazioni addirittura da Milano-Malpensa e da altre città del nord Italia) esclude che si tratti di fuochi artificiali e non come quelli che a Scarpino crearono, qualche tempo fa, poco attendibili avvistamenti di Ufo.

Resta l'ipotesi più ragionevole, cioè una meteora di grandi proporzioni, che in questi casi prende il nome di bolide.

E', in pratica, un sasso vagante nello spazio, che sfrecciando ad elevatissima velocità (100 mila - 200 mila chilometri l'ora), incontra la Terra, entra negli strati più densi dell'atmosfera, e per l'attrito si arroventa lasciando una scia luminosissima.

Quando sono abbastanza grandi, questi «oggetti» possono diventare tanto brillanti da essere visti in pieno giorno. Un esempio risale alla mattinata del 5-12-84, e gli avvistamenti riguardavano la Liguria, la Costa Azzurra e il Basso Piemonte. Andava in direzione Sud-Nord. Studi successivi determinarono, con una certa attendibilità, che passò a circa 60 km. di altezza sopra Montecarlo, per andare a finire la sua corsa nella zona di L'Agnone. Probabilmente si disintegrò a 20 km di quota e forse alcuni frammenti caddero a terra.

Allora era inverno e c'erano 2 metri di neve. A primavera qualcuno cercò un po' per vedere se trovava qualche cosa ma naturalmente non trovò nulla anche perché l'area probabile di caduta copriava una superficie di un centinaio di chilometri quadrati.

Questi fenomeni avvengono a grande altezza e ciò li rende visibili da vaste aree. Quello di mercoledì, per esempio, l'ha notato mezza Italia.

Rispetto alle normali stelle cadenti che lasciano una bella scia ma non danno l'impressione di arrivare al suolo, talvolta i «bolidi» paiono giungere a terra, ed anche in modo brutale, tanto che molti si aspettano chissà quali danni. In realtà è difficilissimo che riescano a colpire la superficie. Già oltre i 20 km di altezza l'oggetto è così forte che generalmente si disintegrano o si spezzano in frammenti, letteralmente «esplodendo».

I casi di impatto violento al suolo sono estremamente rari. Tra l'altro non sempre cadono o vengono distrutti nell'alta atmosfera. Talvolta, se sono abbastanza grandi, ed in casi particolarissimi di «incidenza», possono anche passare a volo radente a grande altezza. Entrano negli strati più rarefatti, si arroventano, lasciano una scia luminosa, ma sono così veloci e massicci che riescono a sopravvivere, emergendo verso l'alto e perdendosi nuovamente nello spazio.

La traiettoria molto lunga del meteorite avvistato mercoledì (pare che alcuni l'abbiano visto addirittura trascorrere oltre l'orizzonte, o come dicono altri, «oltre in mare»), potrebbe anche far pensare ad un percorso del tipo suddetto.

Quando avremo, se riusciremo ad averlo, qualche dato preciso (per esempio punto di inizio e fine della scia in cielo, e luogo esatto dell'osservazione), con il metodo delle triangolazioni sarà possibile determinare il cammino fatto con una certa precisione.

Pietro Planezio
Oss. Astronomico
di Sestri Pon.

Tre o quattro secondi, non di più. Ma di un'intensità e una bellezza uniche. Quella palla di fuoco nel cielo ha fatto gridare di meraviglia genovesi di ogni età. Alle 22,15, minuto più minuto meno, di mercoledì sera, un meteorite si è sfiondato velocissimo a circa 100 chilometri dalla Terra. Un corpo più grande di luostro e una coda a diverse gradazioni di rosso, questo hanno impresso nella retina centinaia di persone che hanno tempestato i centralini del "Secolo XIX", dei carabinieri e della polizia, chi per esprimere il proprio stupore, chi per manifestare un pizzico di paura e incredulità.

Il meteorite sembrava lì a portata di mano, vicinissimo, affascinante eppure sguisciente. «Uno spettacolo stupendo» spiega con il tono di voce ancora stupefatto ad un giorno di distanza dall'avvistamento una donna che abita a Prelo, vicino a Pontedecimo. «Una coda lunga di mille colori che ci ha quasi abbagliato. Quella è la stella Cometa» mi è venuto da dire a mio figlio».

Insomma un avvenimento raro. Qualcuno ha scomodato un evento simile accaduto prima della guerra. Chi ha visto ha però puntato il proprio commento sulla bellezza del fenomeno. Quei colori e quella gradazione di colori hanno suscitato interesse e stupore e poi la curiosità di saperne di più. Così si spiegano le decine di telefonate al nostro giornale, alla polizia e ai carabinieri.

Il meteorite «viaggiava» con ogni probabilità in direzione nord-sud. E' stato avvistato un po' dappertutto: a ponente principalmente ma anche a Nervi. Quella «palla di fuoco» sbucava dalla collina e proseguiva la sua corsa verso il mare. Qualcuno ha giurato di averla vista precipitare nelle acque del mar ligure. Ma si è trattato, con ogni probabilità, di un effetto ottico: l'astro si dev'essere disintegrato a qualche decina di chilometri dal suolo, ma chissà dove. A confermare l'ipotesi che l'oggetto misterioso provenisse dal nord c'è anche la testimonianza dei tecnici della torre di controllo dell'aeroporto "Malpensa" di Milano. Anche nel capoluogo lombardo c'è stato l'avvistamento, così come segnalazioni analoghe sono giunte da Savona.

Escluso invece che quella scia luminosa e multicolore potesse essere un aereo o un satellite. Un'ipotesi subito scartata dagli uomini radar dell'aerostazione genovese.

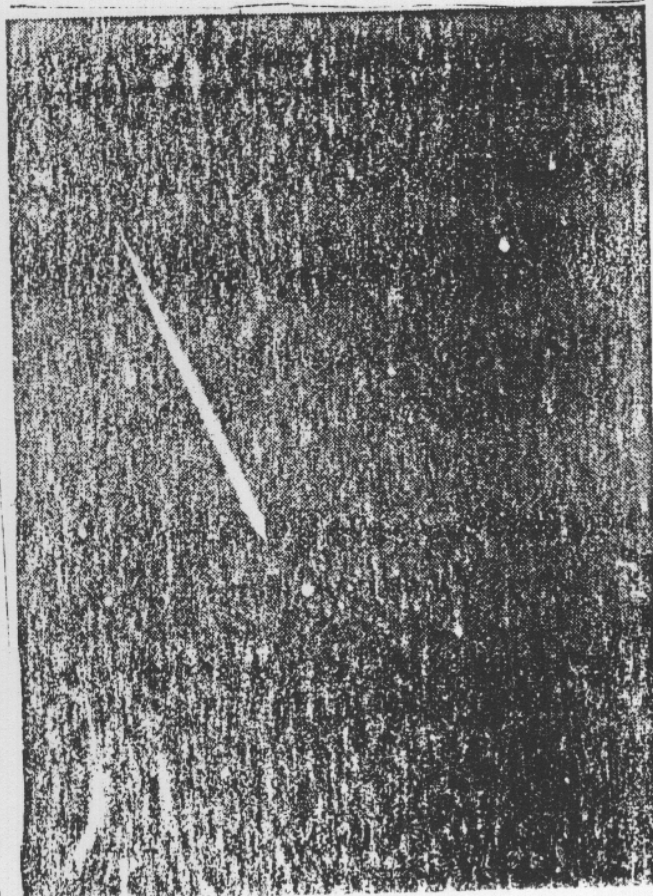
Credibile il passaggio di un corpo celeste. La metà di agosto, si sa, è il periodo buono per le stelle cadenti. Cadono, dicono gli esperti, in gran quantità, anche se si vedono raramente. E di raro

Telefoni roventi come il meteorite

Entusiasmo, stupore. I genovesi hanno gradito lo "show" del meteorite ferragostano. Uno spettacolo breve, troppo breve, come una star bizzosa che si concede appena e poi lascia il palcoscenico. Ma anche un'«esibizione» che non si scorderà mai più. «Un oggetto luminoso stupendo» spiega al telefono l'ennesimo genovese che ha scelto il "Secolo XIX" per esternare la propria meraviglia. «Mi trovavo alla fermata dell'autobus e volevo gridare: quella scia luminosissima e multicolore mi aveva abbagliato. Una visione fantastica. Ma poi ho pensato che mi avrebbero preso per matto ed ho lasciato perdere».

«Spettacolo», «stupendo», «visione fantastica». Davvero il veloce passaggio del corpo celeste ha acceso la fantasia dei genovesi. Ma c'è stato qualcuno che l'altra sera si è preso anche paura. Pensava alla caduta di un aereo ed ha chiamato i carabinieri e poi il nostro centralino per avere informazioni. Si è rassicurato soltanto quando ha saputo del meteorite.

«Abbiamo visto una palla di fuoco scattare velocissima». E' questa l'immagine ricorrente nella mente degli «spettatori». Anche se poi la palla di fuoco, di un rosso talmente intenso da sembrare bluastro (come succede quando si guarda la fiamma ossidrica o la fiammella del gas) si portava dietro una «coda» lunghissima e ben visibile. La coda era rossa con gradazioni arancioni e gialle. Per la gioia dei bambini che sono riusciti a scorgere quel corpo celeste diretto verso il mare. «Veniva dalle colline» confermano la traiettoria altri lettori «chissà forse si è inabissato nelle acque del mar ligure».



questo meteorite aveva parecchio: la luminosità, la vicinanza (ma anche questo è più che altro un effetto ottico), la grandezza. E poi tutti quei colori: per chi aveva il naso all'insù o stava passeg-

giando, una soffocante notte d'agosto ha regalato attimi irripetibili di spettacolo. Era di scena uno splendido atto unico della natura.

V. D. B.

Prelevato nel 1971 da extraterrestri Chiuso dentro un Ufo gli cambiarono il sangue

CITTA' DEL MESSICO — Gli extraterrestri stanno intensificando la loro « esplorazione ravvicinata del pianeta Terra », pare, secondo gli Ufologi, con un piano ben determinato. I primi « contatti », ossia coloro che affermarono di aver avuto rapporti diretti con gli « extra », appaiono del tutto superati da quanto sta ora accadendo. George Adamski, che disse di aver volato a bordo dei « dischi volanti », e scrisse volumi sulle sue esperienze cosmiche, Freitas Guimaraes e,

molti altri, appartengono alla « Vecchia generazione ». Oggi gli stessi « incontri ravvicinati del terzo tipo » sembrano subire un mutamento e si moltiplicano i casi di terrestri che, prelevati da Ufonauti, vengono anelizzati, sottoposti a trattamenti speciali, come se gli « extra » fossero ansiosi di portare a compimento la loro analisi sull'« anfibio uomo » in vista di un intervento nei nostri affari terrestri, preannunciato del resto a Torino, in maniera ufficiale, se ne fa, al Teatro Erba, quando il Gruppo Ricerche denominato CTA 102 ha informato gli spettatori sbigottiti che non vi sono dubbi: gli Ufo vengono dalle Pleiadi!

Ora notizie altrettanto sensazionali giungono dal Messico, un paese dove le esperienze Ufologiche sono state già in passato piuttosto frequenti. Il giornale di Città del Messico El Sol, annuncia che un messicano di trent'anni, che dice di esser stato rapito da extraterrestri nel 1971,

Il sangue del messicano — afferma El Sol, non corrisponde più ad alcun tipo conosciuto sulla Terra; l'uomo inoltre presenta curiose for-

mazioni, come sei capezzoli, che gli sono spuntati sul torace. L'uomo, la cui identità non è stata rivelata, si trovò coinvolto in una incredibile avventura nell'aprile del 1971, durante la siesta. Sentì dei rumori in una casa vicina, andò a vedere che succedeva, si trovò davanti un tipo strano, alto circa due metri, che lo fece poi salire su una nave spaziale atterrata nei paraggi. Poco dopo il messicano e l'Ufonauta presero a passeggiare per le vie della città ma invisibili, senza cioè che nessuno li potesse scorgere. L'apparecchio nel quale entrarono era rotondo; dentro c'erano tre altri « extra » che parlarono « telepaticamente » con il messicano e, con uno strano congegno, gli prelevarono sangue dal pollice e poi gli dissero: « Adesso tu sei dei nostri ». Il messicano parve ridestarsi da un sogno quando si ritrovò a casa propria, a letto, con il pollice della mano destra che sanguinava. Quattro mesi dopo l'uomo sentì male ai reni e poi si scoprì il mistero del suo sangue di tipo sconosciuto. Tre specialisti studiosi dei fenomeni legati agli extraterrestri lo stanno ora tenendo sotto controllo.

L'ORA

Martedì 13 Marzo 1979

Gli UFO a Madera vanno e vengono

LISBONA — Oggetti volanti non identificati hanno « visitato » più volte negli ultimi tempi l'isola di Madera e avrebbero anche avuto contatti con gli abitanti dell'isola. Lo riferisce l'agenzia stampa portoghese « ANOP », che aggiunge che un tenente d'aviazione e l'autista del taxi a bordo del quale egli si trovava hanno detto di aver visto venerdì scorso « un grande e luminoso oggetto a forma di sigaro » che si spostava lentamente lungo la costa dell'isola di Madera prima di sparire all'orizzonte. Il 4 marzo un agente della polizia militare di guardia ad una postazione costiera ha avvertito i suoi superiori che un disco volante stazionava sopra la baia di Funchal.

L'agenzia « ANOP » afferma anche che alcuni giornali locali hanno pubblicato il racconto di un giovane dell'isola che ha avuto « contatti diretti » con l'equipaggio di un oggetto volante non identificato.

L'agenzia non fornisce però particolari su questo incontro.

Gazzetta del Sud /

Martedì 24 Gennaio 1978

Ragazzi rapiti da extraterrestri?

CUIABA (Brasile Centrale) — Due ragazzi brasiliani, Manoel Roberto e suo cugino Paulo, sarebbero stati rapiti da un oggetto volante non identificato. Lo si è appreso a Cuiaba, località nel centro del Brasile a 500 chilometri a sud di Manaus.

Secondo le dichiarazioni dello stesso Manoel Roberto, venerdì scorso, mentre giocava a palla vicino a casa sua col cugino, videro apparire un grande oggetto luminoso. Spaventati, i due ragazzi cercarono di fuggire ma — racconta Manoel che è stato ritrovato solo a Rondopolis a 500 chilometri da casa sua — « mio cugino ed io ci siamo sentiti attirati dall'oggetto ».

Il Mattino, 18/1/1973

Il catalogo dei « dischi volanti »

LIMA, 17 gennaio — Centotrentotto diversi tipi di dischi volanti sono stati catalogati dalle istituzioni che si dedicano a studiare gli « oggetti volanti non identificati ». L'ha reso noto il presidente dell'Istituto peruviano delle relazioni interplanetarie, Carlos Paz Garcia, il quale ha dichiarato anche che vi sono cinquantotto tipi di viaggiatori « extraterrestri ».

Secondo quanto ha rivelato il direttore dell'Istituto suddetto al giornale peruviano

« Ojo », vi sono oggetti volanti a forma di sigaro ed altri a forma di disco. Quanto ai viaggiatori spaziali, Carlos Paz Garcia ha dichiarato che 28 tipi di essi sono stati visti con scafandri simili a quelli che usano gli astronauti terrestri e 25 senza scafandro, « il che dimostra — ha detto — che possono respirare la nostra atmosfera ». Gli esseri extraterrestri — secondo la stessa fonte — possono avere un'altezza di tre metri, i più alti,

Paz Garcia sostiene che l'Istituto da lui diretto ha registrato trecento apparizioni di dischi volanti in Perù. Egli ha indicato che uno dei casi più importanti è quello di Huancayo, nella Sierra centrale peruviana, dove nel maggio dello scorso anno è esploso un disco volante.

Carlos Paz Garcia ha, infine, detto che gli esseri extraterrestri non comunicano con i terrestri, perché l'umanità non è ancora preparata per comunicare con loro.



From a painting by Paolo
Artist's conception of the

Fact and

OUR NEIGHBOR WORLDS. By V. A. Firsoff. Twenty-six illustrations. 216 pp. New York: Philosophical Library. \$6.

By WALDEMAR KAEMPFERT
In his opening chapter V. A. Firsoff states that he has driven to marry our present astronomical information to the rapidly expanding science of space flight and give a few glimpses of its future prospects on a strictly scientific basis. Furthermore, "space flight is treated only as an adjunct to astronomy, and in this respect the present volume differs from other similar works."

The truth is that Mr. Firsoff leads a well-beaten path. In his "Conquest of Space" Chesbonnestell and Willy Ley run over the solar system much more excitingly, with ever technicalities and simpler explanations. In fact the numerous astronauts who have written both technical and popular books on space voyages to other worlds have had to cover much of Mr. Firsoff's ground. What we have in "Our Neighbor Worlds" is a volume of which half is a discussion of the mechanics of space travel and the other half a description of the conditions that are supposed to prevail on the planets of the solar system. Since there are no spaceships Mr. Firsoff does no more than set forth navigational and technical difficulties that must be surmounted in landing on near-by planets and in escaping their gravitational clutches when it is time to return.

After unnecessarily reviewing various hypotheses that have been formulated to account for the solar system (in-

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YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW



Sketches for the Hayden Planetarium at the American Museum of Natural History
planet Saturn as viewed from one of its satellites, Enceladus.

Interplanetary Fancy

identally omitting any reference to von Weizsäcker's) and putting in a good word for his own, the author gets down to the business of describing spaceships and space travel. The presentation is good and summarizes what German, French and English scientists and engineers have published in the last thirty years. It is strange that a trained scientist should assert that the nucleus of an atom is "a composite structure of neutrons, protons and electrons." Electrons were thrown out of atomic nuclei twenty and more years ago.

As he flits from planet to planet Mr. Firsoff indulges in considerable romantic speculation. The flying-saucers are to him not necessarily figments because only prejudice would deny "the possibility that the earth may be under observation by flying craft from another world." Contrary to prevailing opinion he thinks that there may be much water deep in the crust of the Moon and that "moon-grown tomatoes, the size of pumpkins, enormous bananas and super-melons of delicate flavor" are agricultural possibilities because lunar soil is assumed to be very fertile.

The planet Mercury, so hot that lead and tin would melt on the surface exposed to the sun, may support life in some cool valleys, Mr. Firsoff believes. What kind? There is no answer except that "forms of life not basically unlike ours might exist there." So he would not dismiss the notion that Mercury may be inhabited "by an intelligent race which has succeeded in harnessing the great potential source of energy in the intense solar radiation to industrial uses and building a flourishing civilization."

Mr. Firsoff is not so sure

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NOVEMBER 22, 1963

30/7/52

AIR FORCE DEBUNKS 'SAUCER' REPORTS

Continued From Page 1

Force officials said they considered it the service's "obligation" to continue to investigate saucer reports.

General Samford insisted, in the face of recent reports here from both skilled pilots and radar operators who had sighted "objects," that the great need in "saucer" investigation was a method of measurement. Even trained pilots, whose word is not doubted, he indicated, are not capable of properly assessing the make-up of the fiery objects that they have been reporting.

Out of today's conference emerged a favorite theory, but one that the experts conceded did not answer everything.

It is that in the kind of weather that has existed here—hot and humid—there is created something known as a temperature inversion. This, it was explained, is the existence of a layer of cooler air stretched between two hot layers. This condition can cause certain reflections of light for both the human eye and the far-from-infallible radar screen, which was designed to detect solid objects.

For example, ground lights during inverted temperature periods might very well appear reflected in the clouds as globes of light. These reflections could be picked up both by airborne pilots and by ground operators of radar apparatus, according to General Samford and the staff of specialists he brought to the news conference.

Third Time in Ten Days

Three times in the last ten days, it was disclosed, the Capital area has reported flying objects, some stationary, others moving at various speeds.

The latest report came today from operators of the Civil Aeronautics Administration radar apparatus at National Airport, who said their equipment had picked up numerous objects from 2:30 to 6 A. M. A spokesman said as many as twelve unidentified objects had appeared on the radar screen at one time but that "no visual sightings were made." Consequently, he added, the near-by Andrews Air Force Base was not notified and no jet fighters were dispatched to investigate.

General Samford's staff attempted to explain the supposedly moving objects as sightings of separate phenomena.

As an example of how ground objects or lights can be reflected into the clouds and mistakenly identified, one Air Force expert told of a pilot who nearly crashed his plane into the ground while chasing an "object" that had appeared in his airplane's radar screen.

The Air Force experts said that although they had run down more than 1,000 supposed sightings of "saucers" or other objects in recent years, only 20 per cent of the reports from credible sources remained unexplained.

Recalling that signs in the sky

A CALENDAR THAT WILL TELL THE DAY OF THE WEEK FROM 1753

— CALENDAR 1753-2059 —

To use:

Go down column to first three digits of year, then across to column of fourth digit, and obtain Year Type Letter. Then find month, go straight across to Year Type Letter, then down to calendar.

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FEB 28/29	B	I	D	K	A	H	E	L	G	N	F	M	C	J
MAR 31 d	B	H	D	J	A	N	E	K	G	M	F	L	C	I
APR 30 d	F	L	A	N	E	K	B	H	D	J	C	I	G	M
MAY 31 d	D	J	F	L	C	I	G	M	B	H	A	N	E	K
JUNE 30 d	A	N	C	I	G	M	D	J	F	L	E	K	B	H
JULY 31 d	F	L	A	N	E	K	B	H	D	J	C	I	G	M
AUG 31 d	C	I	E	K	B	H	F	L	A	N	G	M	D	J
SEP. 30 d	G	M	B	H	F	L	C	I	E	K	D	J	A	N
OCT. 31 d	E	K	G	M	D	J	A	N	C	I	B	H	F	L
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Example
July 4, 1776
Year Type: H
Day of week: Thursday

Copyright 195
Arthur A. Merrill

Chart devised by Arthur A. Merrill, a General Electric Company engineer

Many insomniacs when they are afflicted with a sleepless night, turn to counting sheep. But not Arthur A. Merrill, a General Electric Company engineer. He began counting days. The result is a new and simpler solution to the perpetual calendar problem, long the idle moments' delight of mathematicians.

Mr. Merrill's perpetual calendar, released yesterday by General Electric, is a simple as a newspaper racing chart. It ex-

tends from 1753, the year the Gregorian calendar, now in use, was adopted generally, to 2059. It could easily be extended indefinitely into the future. For convenience, 3,684 months are represented.

It consists of two parts. The first is a chart that assigns a key letter to each of the 307 years included. The second correlates these "year letters" with the twelve months and leads into the proper calendar page for any

particular month in any particular year.

Suppose one wants to know what day of the week the next Presidential inauguration will take place. The date, by constitutional amendment, is Jan. 20, 1953. Look down the left-hand column to the first three digits of the year, "195," then read across to the letter in the column of the fourth digit, "3," which is "D," the "year-type letter."

Then go to the month table in the upper right, find January,

read down the year-type letter, "D," down the calendar page. The inauguration will take place on Tuesday. Other people common use Rick's in 1850-21. Please Al and A. F. Whitaker's 2499. Mr. simpler the

across the sky Saturday evening. A destroyer escort was sent to sea, but officers would not elaborate.

"Missiles" Over the Bahamas

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

NASSAU, the Bahamas, July 29—From a remote settlement here where the people probably never heard about "flying saucers" came a report today that about two weeks ago a group of persons had

regularities on radar waves was the subject of a special study during the war by the Wave Propagation Committee of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, of which Prof. Donald H. Menzel, Harvard University astrophysicist, was chairman.

The explanation for the widespread rumors and credulity about the myth of the "flying saucers" must be sought, however, not in

that what had been described as "flying saucers" were plastic, unmanned sounding balloons with diameters of a hundred feet, called "skyloons." The balloons had been sent up as high as twenty miles since 1947 (the year when "flying saucers" were first reported) for the purpose of gathering information about cosmic rays and the upper atmosphere.

Dr. Liddel and his scientific col-

leagues had reports about them came from sons. Sunlight, wind, a weather balloon on a plane, Uranus in counted for believed we

Flying Sky-High

FLYING SAUCERS FROM OUTER SPACE. By Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe. 276 pp. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$3.

By JONATHAN N. LEONARD

BELIEVERS in flying saucers—the ones convinced that they are space ships from another planet—have developed an almost impregnable pattern of protective dialectic. Its basic dogma is that the United States Air Force is run by fools or traitors. Once this "fact" is accepted the rest is easy.

The story goes like this. The Air Force, whose duty is to protect the nation from airborne unpleasantness, has evaluated thousands of saucer "sightings" and has come to the conclusion that many of the saucers are "U. F. O.'s" (Unidentified Flying Objects) which behave in such peculiar ways that they can be nothing but extraterrestrial space ships.

For some reason, however, the Air Force has decided to keep this situation from the public. It conceals the evidence and tries to explain the U. F. O.'s as man-made objects, natural phenomena, hallucinations or hoaxes. Apparently all foreign air forces have joined the conspiracy of silence. Only a few persistent investigators, such as Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe (of Marines, retired), author of "Flying Saucers From Outer Space," have the guts to buck this system. They haunt the Pentagon to pore over saucer reports that an Air Force underground allows them to inspect. Then they write books or articles that tell all. Major Keyhoe's tell-all book is full of long, unrememberable conversations. It teems with unidentified authorities and anonymous sources. It describes startling photographs, but prints none of them. It contains abundant evidence that the ma-

Mr. Leonard, a science editor and writer, is author of "Flight Into Space."

for is no expert in the field of physics.

IN many cases, for instance, he accepts without comment sensational estimates of a saucer's speed. The fact is, of course, that no one can judge the distance of an unfamiliar flying object unless he knows its size. Without knowing its distance he cannot judge its speed. This is particularly true of lights, but Major Keyhoe tells of many lights that were speeding through the dark sky at thousands of miles per hour.

The major's chief contact with the pro-saucer faction seems to have been one Albert M. Chop, whom he describes as "the Air Force civilian expert on unidentified flying objects." Chop, in reality, was a minor functionary at the Air Force press desk. He says nothing startling, but the major tries to give the impression that Chop knows the great secret (that the saucers are space ships) and is bursting to tell it.

ON the book's jacket the major's publishers print a polite letter that they got from Chop last January. It is noncommittal, but if read hastily it might seem to endorse "the interplanetary answer." Chop resigned his Air Force job about the time he wrote the letter.

Up to the present writing, the Air Force has taken the attitude that most of the saucer "sightings" can be explained in unsensational ways. Most of the remainder, the U. F. O.'s, are hoaxes or reports too vague to be evaluated. Quite properly, however, the Air Force has not ruled out space ships absolutely. Since it cannot be proved that the earth is the only inhabited place in the universe, there remains a tenuous possibility that space ships may be visiting the earth. On this extreme improbability are built such books as Major Keyhoe's.

From a painting by Paolo
Artist's conception of the

Fact and

OUR NEIGHBOR WORLDS. By V. A. Firsoff. Twenty-six illustrations. 336 pp. New York: Philosophical Library. \$6.

By WALDEMAR KAEMPFERT

IN his opening chapter V. A. Firsoff states that he has "striven to marry our present astronomical information to the rapidly expanding science of space flight and give a few glimpses of its future prospects on a strictly scientific basis." Furthermore, "space flight is treated only as an adjunct to astronomy, and in this respect the present volume differs from other similar works."

The truth is that Mr. Firsoff treads a well-beaten path. In their "Conquest of Space" Chesley Bonestell and Willy Ley roam over the solar system much more excitingly, with fewer technicalities and simpler explanations. In fact the numerous astronauts who have written both technical and popular books on space voyages to other worlds have had to cover much of Mr. Firsoff's ground. What we have in "Our Neighbor Worlds" is a volume of which half is a discussion of the mechanics of space travel and the other half a description of the conditions that are supposed to prevail on the planets of the solar system. Since there are no spacemen Mr. Firsoff can do no more than set forth the navigational and technical difficulties that must be surmounted in landing on near-by planets and in escaping their gravitational clutches when it is time to return.

After unnecessarily reviewing the various hypotheses that have been formulated to account for the solar system (in-

Mr. Kaempfert is science editor of THE TIMES.

Illustration for the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History.
planet Saturn as viewed from one of its satellites, Enceladus.

Interplanetary Fancy

identally omitting any reference to von Weizsäcker's) and putting in a good word for his own, the author gets down to the business of describing space-ships and space travel. The presentation is good and summarizes what German, French and English scientists and engineers have published in the last thirty years. It is strange that a trained scientist should assert that the nucleus of an atom is "a composite structure of neutrons, protons and electrons." Electrons were thrown out of atomic nuclei twenty and more years ago.

As he flits from planet to planet Mr. Firsoff indulges in considerable romantic speculation. The flying-saucers are to him not necessarily figments because only prejudice would deny "the possibility that the earth may be under observation by flying craft from another world." Contrary to prevailing opinion he thinks that there may be much water deep in the crust of the Moon and that "moon-grown tomatoes, the size of pumpkins, enormous bananas and super-melons of delicate flavor" are agricultural possibilities because lunar soil is assumed to be very fertile.

The planet Mercury, so hot that lead and tin would melt on the surface exposed to the sun, may support life in some cool valleys. Mr. Firsoff believes. What kind? There is no answer except that "forms of life not basically unfamiliar to ours might exist there." So he would not dismiss the notion that Mercury may be inhabited "by an intelligent race which has succeeded in harnessing the great potential source of energy in the intense solar radiation to industrial uses and building a flourishing civilization."

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about the habitability of Venus chiefly because of an atmosphere so thick that nothing could be seen of the surface below. "The only way to get the matter settled is to go and have a look at Venus at close quarters." At this point the spaceship is brought in not to settle the matter but to describe the technique of landing. Nevertheless the author says that when he shuts his eyes and lets his imagination go he has a vision of "a pale green sky with high ceiling of ribbed yellow clouds through which a large golden sun shimmers dimly. He also sees 'tall red mountains capped with snow.'"

AND so it goes from planet to planet, with Mars, as supposed, receiving special attention because of its "problematological" "canals" and its seasonal changes in color from verdant green to autumnal red. Mr. Firsoff thinks that if the "canals" are what the late Percival Lowell thought they were, irrigation ditches dug by a technologically advanced race of intelligent beings—the two satellites of Mars may well be artificial space stations.

Perhaps it is unfair to lift up these comments for public view. Nevertheless, they testify to a kind of thinking that is rare among astronomers. It must be said for Mr. Firsoff that his examination of the planets is as fresh as this morning's newspaper. As a review of what astronomers have discovered and written about the planets in recent years his is about as rich in information as anyone could wish. But the information could have been presented without any reference to space travel and without interweaving romantic speculation.



A Coast Guard photograph taken on July 16, 1952, at an air station in Salem, Mass. The Coast Guard caption, headed "What Are They?" called its picture "phenomenal" and described the objects in the sky as "brilliant lights."

cent years, only 20 per cent of the reports from creditable sources remained unexplained.

Recalling that signs in the sky of one sort or another dated at least to Biblical times, General Samford said that one reason for the "saucer" flurries was undoubtedly the great increase in man-made activity in the air. He also cited "jumpiness" because of war fears and, without quite saying so, the desire of some persons to seek publicity.

He also said that a trained Air Force pilot, or an experienced radar operator, assigned to chase "saucers," or define them on his radar screen, also were subject to "curiosity stimulus" that would result in overemphasis.

No Geographical Pattern Seen

General Samford, who was joined in the discussion by Maj. Gen. Roger Ramey, Operations Chief of the Air Force, said that he was satisfied not only that none of the "saucer sightings" represented the flight of any vehicle, missile or anything else material but also that the geographical pattern of the sightings represented nothing significant.

That there have been a large number of so-called "sightings" around such installations as those of the Atomic Energy Commission, General Samford attributed to the "sensitiveness" of the areas and the staff. It did not follow, he said, that the reports from critical defense areas were any more accurate or reliable than those received from an Iowa cornfield.

It was also brought out that radar had for many years been picking up "blips" on its screens created by other things than aircraft.

In announcing that its investigation of "saucer" phenomena would go forward, the Air Force said that it was purchasing 200 relatively inexpensive cameras equipped with defraction grids that, when focused on light phenomena, would disclose the source of the light.

Consideration also is being given to the purchase of a special telescope with a wide angle lens that could photograph large sections of the sky and show up the appearance of light phenomena.

"Sightings" Increase Here

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 29 —The Air Raid Filter Center here, clearing house for information from observation posts in twenty-six counties of the New York area, reported an increase today in the discovery of "unidentified airborne objects" since the 139 posts of the area had gone on 'round-the-clock duty July 14.

Headquarters of the Eastern Air Defense Force near Newburgh, in command of this center and others, replied that strange objects in the air had been reported in the last twenty-four hours in southwestern Indiana, Jersey City, Plainfield, N. J., and Tarrytown.

"In the normal performance of its assigned mission," the headquarters said, it sends fighter intercept aircraft aloft "whenever unknown aerial objects are detected in its area with sufficient definiteness to warrant attempted interception."

Investigating Off Florida

KEY WEST, Fla., July 29 (AP) —Navy officials said today "we're investigating thoroughly" reports of a fiery object that streaked

heard about "flying saucers" came a report today that about two weeks ago a group of persons had seen flying objects "streaming across sky." They described them as noiseless, whiter and much faster than any plane, and spoke of them as guided missiles.

'Saucer' a 'Radar Ghost'

By WILLIAM L. LAURENCE

Mirages on the radarscope, which have started the latest mass delusion about the "flying saucers," are phenomena that became well known to the Navy in World War II.

These deceptive "radar ghosts" have led warships to shell an empty ocean in the belief that they were firing at an enemy. They are sometimes produced by a layer of warm air, and a wag in scientific circles here remarked yesterday that such a layer of superheated air might have just arrived over Washington from the Chicago political conventions.

The effect of atmospheric ir-

spread rumors and credulity about the myth of the "flying saucers" must be sought, however, not in the realm of the physical sciences, but in the sphere of mass psychology. No matter what evidence may be presented to debunk them, the rumors will continue to spread for a time until the novelty wears off and the public takes up a new fantasy.

Fashions in Fantasies

There are fashions in fantasies, depending on the times and the seasons. In the Nineteen Twenties there was the Loch Ness Monster in Scotland, which was "seen" by hundreds. In the Gay Nineties, the newspapers were filled with reports about a mysterious cigar-shaped "airship" allegedly "seen" over many parts of the country.

It was believed for a time that the present mystery of the so-called flying saucers had been cleared up by Dr. Urner Liddel, Chief of the Nuclear Physics Branch of the Office of Naval Research.

In February, 1951, he announced

upper atmosphere. Dr. Liddel and his scientific col-

counted for what he believed were "sauc-

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18-7-52 TIMES

'DISKS' SEEN IN KOREA

Air Force Studies Fliers' Reports of Hurling Orange Globes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The latest version of the five-year-old flying saucers—strange-looking orange globes over Korea—is being looked into by the Air Force.

Bomber crewmen have reported seeing globe-shaped objects of an orange color on flights over Korea on the nights of Jan. 29 and 30. An Air Force spokesman said today that the incidents were being investigated.

Bomber crewmen, who reported seeing the globes over the Wonsan area in Eastern Korea and the Suncheon area in west central Korea, said the objects were about three feet in diameter and had remained with a B-29 bomber over Wonsan for about five minutes and with a B-29 over Suncheon for about one minute.

24-7-52 TIMES

NEW FLYING 'DISKS' SEEN

Silver Objects Reported From Massachusetts, New Jersey

BOSTON, July 23 (UP)—Air Force officials said today they had received a number of reports of "silver disks and other unusual objects" sighted over New England and as far south as New Jersey last night and early today.

At Manchester, N. H., Maj. Harold Hurlburt, commander of New England's "Operation Skywatch," said two trained observers reported disk-like objects over their stations. One report came from Westfield, Me. The other came early today from Nahant, Mass.

Other reports came from Boston suburbs, Springfield, Mass., and Haddonfield and Trenton, N. J.

20-7-52 TIMES

'SAUCER' ALERT DENIED

But Reports of 'Flying' Objects Rise in Chicago Area

CHICAGO, July 3 (UP)—Air Force Officers at O'Hare base said today "flying saucer" reports have picked up lately. The public information office said it had received sixteen reports of mysterious objects in the sky in the Chicago vicinity this week.

But officers denied reports that a special "flying saucer" alert has been ordered. Public information officers said jet patrols normally are on the alert "twenty-four hours a day."

Officers said the Air Force encouraged calls on objects sighted. They said the reports were "passed on to higher authority" for evaluation.

An officer said some of this week's reports apparently stemmed from an orphanage picnic at which 5,000 toy balloons were released.

'Flying Saucer' Sighted in West DENVER, July 5 (UP)—Four Florida pilots, three of them World War II veterans, told today of seeing a "flying saucer" hovering over the Hanford atomic plant at Richland, Wash. Capt. John Baldwin of Coral Gables said the object was a "perfectly round disk, white in color and almost transparent, with small vapor trails off it like the tentacles of an octopus."

Basil O'Connor Leaves Hospital

6-7-52 TIMES

Balloon Project Men See Strange 'Aerial Objects'

By The United Press.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 11 — Pilots and engineers at the General Mills balloon experimentation project said today they have sighted "aerial objects of undetermined origin" over Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The objects were seen by J. J. Kaliszewski, supervisor of balloon manufacture for the aeronautical research laboratories, and some of his co-workers.

Mr. Kaliszewski said he first saw the strange aerial objects on Oct. 10, 1951, ten miles east of St. Croix, Wis. He said he was in an experiment balloon with Jack Donaghy when the object, showing a "peculiar glow," came in at a slight dive, then leveled off and slowed down. He said the object finally went into a sharp left turn and, climbing "with terrific acceleration," disappeared.

The next day, he said, he was up in a balloon near Minneapolis with Richard Reilly and they saw two more. He said the first one had a "halo around it with a dark undersurface."

4-7-52

'Flying Saucers' Sighted

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., June 23

(UP)—Several "round and silver flying saucers" and "cigar-shaped" objects have been reported flying high over Jersey Shore, Pa., an Air Force officer said today. Capt. Arthur S. Lloyd of the Olmsted Air Force Base here said Army Capt. Harold Hermann and his wife reported seeing a "round and silver saucer-like object flying fast across the heavens about 6 P. M. last Thursday." Two other persons saw flying objects.

to Friends; Miss Lizzie Frankson,

60 'Saucer' Reports Fly At Air Force in 2 Weeks

By The United Press.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 17—An Air Force spokesman said today some sixty reports of flying saucers had been received during the last two weeks. He could give no reason for the sudden increase.

Capt. E. J. Ruppelt of the Air Technical Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson Air Base said "people are seeing unidentified objects in the sky at a rate almost double over last year."

Captain Ruppelt, project officer for the Air Force group that investigates unidentified aerial objects, said there was no connection between the saucer sighting increase and the recent inauguration of Operation Skywatch by the Ground Observer Corps.

He said his office was requesting more information from two Pan American Airways pilots who reported seeing "eight glowing red-orange disks" flying near Norfolk, Va., last Sunday night. The pilots, W. B. Nash and W. H. Fortenberry said the objects were traveling at 1,000 miles an hour.

'SAUCERS' INQUIRY MADE

Air Force Looks Over a Report of Eight Flying in Echelon

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UP)—The Air Force, which does not believe in "Flying Saucers" but is always willing to investigate stories of them, disclosed today that it was looking over a new report on them.

The latest in a long series of such inquiries was prompted by the statements of two airline pilots that they saw eight "glowing, red-orange" discs flying in formation 150 miles south of here Sunday night.

The Air Force said a "preliminary report" on the matter had been received at the air technical intelligence center at Dayton, Ohio. A spokesman said the story told by the pilots could not be evaluated until "a complete written report" was received.

W. B. Nash and W. H. Fortenberry, who fly for Pan American Airways, said the "saucers" were zipping along at speeds "far above 1,000 miles an hour" and climbed from 2,000 to 10,000 feet in a matter of seconds.

They said the objects were flying in echelon and veered off to the West when the airliner passed above them. They speculated that the discs "must be from some extra-terrestrial source."

26-6-52

12-4-52

17-7-52 TIMES

FE3-108

SCIENCE IN REVIEW

E 9

Tactical A-Bomb Is Criticized by a Physicist
Who Sees a Waste of Precious Uranium

BY WALDEMAR KAMPEFERT

Whitted saw something. But Darrach and Ginna say nothing about what the passengers in the airplane failed to see. They were questioned by either Chiles or Whitted. Only one passenger had seen anything—a streak of light that came and went in a flash. If Chiles and Whitted could agree that their apparition was a "wingless aircraft one hundred feet long, cigar-shaped and about twice the diameter of a B-29 with no protruding surfaces and two rows of windows" it is astonishing that the single observant passenger saw only a streak without shape or substance.

Descriptions Differ

The observers of saucers do not agree on what they have seen. They describe their apparitions as disks, fuselages like those of airplanes but without wings, and intensely bright luminous globes, which may well have been fireballs like those described in books of astronomy and meteorology. It is not likely that the engineers of another world would dispatch to the earth craft of such diverse shapes, sizes and appearances. To get back to their home planet the visitors would have to overcome the gravitational clutch of the earth, which means that an "escape velocity" of seven miles a second must be attained. Such a velocity is not impossible, but the prospect of achieving it on earth in our time is not bright.

It is significant that tales of the flying saucers began to circulate in 1947 just when a new plastic balloon, with a diameter of one hundred feet when fully inflated, was sent up, freighted with automatic instruments to record cosmic rays. The number of credible reports of flying saucers that came in agreed roughly with the number of balloons released thereafter.

Full of Balloons

It is also significant that the air is full of unmanned balloons these days. Sounding balloons and radar-target balloons are sent up by the Weather Bureau to record atmospheric conditions. Some of the balloons carry lights that glow steadily or blink rhythmically. The radar-target balloon dangles aluminum foil from a frame, and the foil gleams brightly in the light of a sun that has sunk below the horizon. Sometimes these unmanned balloons are released in succession.

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There are a dozen explanations of the flying saucers, and they are all considered in the report of the Air Force on "Project Saucer." Free balloons, the planet Venus glowing brightly in the afternoon at some seasons, vertigo and self-hypnosis to which airplane pilots are subject and the wish to believe in the scientifically incredible account for 99 per cent of what has been seen. Because a remainder of 1 per cent cannot be explained, chiefly for lack of sufficient information, it does not follow that visitors from another world have been keeping an eye on us of late.

Cold Light

Phosphor Is Made to Glow When Agitated by Electric Current

A new source of illumination by which materials are made to glow with cold light when an electric current passes through them was listed among a number of important recent advances in scientific research before the Chicago section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers by Dr. C. G. Suits, General Electric director of research.

The new source of lighting is accomplished with an effect known as "electroluminescence," which was discovered in 1936 by a Frenchman, Destriau. The effect can be obtained with a piece of glass coated with a transparent but electrically conducting film, over which is placed a layer of powdered phosphor, such as that which glows in a fluorescent lamp. On top of this is a metallic film, so that the phosphor is sandwiched between two conducting layers. When these are plugged into an electric circuit, the phosphor glows with cold light.

As yet, this kind of lighting is not efficient, says Dr. Suits. Two General Electric scientists recently reported that single crystals of the phosphor may be made to yield many times as much light as the powder—an indication that there are ways of improving the output of light from the new source.

13-6-52

TIMES

Flying Saucers Again

It Is Still Doubted That They Are Other-World Visitors

When the Air Material Command at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, published its report on Project Saucer in 1949, most newspaper men regarded it as final and relegated the "saucers" to the limbo where the sea serpent and the Loch Ness monster repose. Out of this limbo Life magazine drags the saucers again, chiefly to emphasize the possibility that they are space ships manned by interlopers from another world.

The Messieurs H. B. Darrach Jr. and Robert Ginna, authors of Life's piece, reveal nothing new. Though the Air Force may admit that it is not easy to explain all the apparitions known as "flying saucers," it declines to accept the hypothesis that they are manned by visitors from another world.

The lack of critical ability of Darrach and Ginna is shown by their ready acceptance of the report that Kenneth Arnold presented in 1947—a report in which he maintained that he saw a chain of "saucerlike things" approaching Mount Rainier at a speed of 1,200 miles an hour. No doubt Arnold saw something—in fact, he is the man who launched the flying saucer saga—but no human eye can tell what is flashing past at 1,200 miles an hour at a range of twenty-five miles. It always arouses suspicion when observers, even honest observers like Arnold, are able to give the exact height, size and distance of an unfamiliar object in the sky.

What Wasn't Seen

Then there is the tale that Capt. Clarence S. Chiles and Co-pilot John B. Whitted of Eastern Air Lines told of "a bright glow" and a "long rocketlike ship" that startled them on July 24, 1948. No one doubts that Chiles and

Cool by Pipeline When Oil Fails

Fiery Unidentified Flying 'Craft' Found to Have Earthly Origin

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

phenomenon Office of the Air Force at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio had assembled some 70 eyewitness accounts of the episode.

A study of this file illustrates the excitement that grips some observers when confronted with a U.F.O. However, it also shows that others, such as airline pilots, can help reconstruct what actually happened, particularly when their reports are sufficiently numerous to weed out these that are misleading.

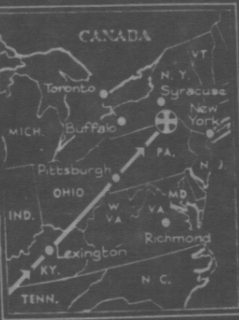
Included in the file are reports from an Eastern Airline pilot over Connecticut, a United Air Lines flight over Indiana, an American Airlines plane over Pennsylvania, a Piedmont Airlines pilot over Virginia and an Air Canada pilot north of Toronto.

Their in-flight reports led the air traffic control centers of the Federal Aviation Agency in Indianapolis and New York to search their radar scopes, but no unidentified objects below 60,000 feet could be detected.

At least two of those reporting to the Air Force guessed that they had witnessed the re-entry of a spacecraft. Most pilots, however, were perplexed by what seemed a formation flight of several vehicles. Most also thought the strange craft were only a few thousand feet above them, instead of near the fringes of space.

A 98-Cent Bargain

"Formation flying" like this seems typical of unplanned re-entries. Yesterday, satellite trackers at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass., recalled what they refer to as the "Milwaukee Miracle." Early on Sept. 5, 1962, one of its Moonwatch



The New York Times July 2, 1968

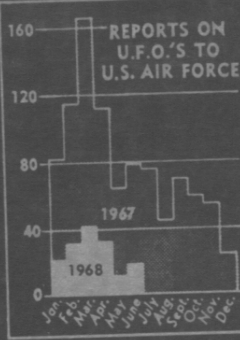
U.F.O. later identified as Soviet space debris is said to have followed trajectory of arrow-tipped line, landing in area shown by cross.

(Satellite-tracking) teams had been alerted to watch for the fall of Sputnik 4, due to pass overhead at 4:58 A.M. The chances that anyone would see the plunge were considered slight.

Eight minutes before the predicted pass a team member, with a 98-cent telescope mounted on a hoe handle, saw a brilliant object approaching. It broke into six pieces that flew across the sky in procession, then snuffed out.

Shortly thereafter a police patrol car saw a dark object embedded in the white centerline of a street in Manitowoc, Wis. It was almost too hot to handle and was soon identified as a chunk of Sputnik 4. Other pieces were found nearby.

In the incident on March 3, the Air Force believes, such a procession of fiery objects looked like lighted windows to some observers. Lieut. Col. Hector Quintanilla, head of the Aerial Phenomenon Office in



Sightings for 1968 are down

Ohio, believes from the reports on file that the debris passed over Lexington, Ky., and Pittsburgh, Pa. Any surviving fragments, according to his estimate, fell near the Pennsylvania-New York line.

Further Clues Sought

His office has been phoning police barracks throughout the suspected impact area in a search of further clues. However, specialists at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory doubt that scraps like those that fell on Wisconsin will be found in that area, much of which is forested.

A number of the reports on this episode came from motorists, including business executives and other well-educated observers. Several ruled out a meteorite plunge on the ground that the object changed course in mid-flight. This may have been an illusion caused by motion of the observer.

Almost all were impressed by the silence of the flight, but one man reported a sound like that of a tin sheet being thrown

in the air. Another said that 72 National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena said that it, too, had seen a sharp decline from a year ago. There was also a slight drop from 1966 to 1967.

In 1966, several much-publicized U.F.O. episodes in Michigan and elsewhere apparently stimulated further reports. As of last weekend the Air Force had received 156 reports since Jan. 1. Of these 21 were attributed to planets or other astronomical objects, 19 to aircraft, 10 to balloons, 8 to earth satellites and 22 to other known causes. There are 35 cases pending and 41 that have not yet been identified.

U.F.O. Reports Decline

Despite the March flurry, a puzzling aspect of the U.F.O. situation, according to Colonel Quintanilla, is the sharp decline in reports of sightings this year. They are reaching Condor, is being drafted and the Air Force at roughly one-quarter the monthly rate of a year earlier. In Washington yesterday, the headquarters of the

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British armament burden. They assert, is coupled with wing concern over the prospects of West German rearmament.

demanding "a real effort" on the German issue, the leaders believe they represent basic popular attitudes in international affairs. Under these conditions, it is argued, it would be dangerous politically for the Government of Prime Minister Churchill to view the conference as anything but a real unity to ease tension between East and West.

The Socialist Reaction
There is evidence of communist intransigence, any attempt to reach agreement would be attributed by the Soviets, first, to the United States refusal to make sufficient concessions, and, second, to the delegation's failure to accept the policy of give and take. Bevan, leader of the Labourites, put his views clearly in Tribune group's journal. The "may well" fail, he said, if the Western Allies do everything and give nothing.

an example he raised the demand for a Western demand for unification of Germany. He said the right of the reunited Germany to do as it liked after the war. This, he warned, would be an "acute dissension" between the Western powers, for the West will demand constraint on Germany and in this she will have the support of the majority in Britain, as well as Western Europe, outside Germany.

Bevan said that Moscow would be expected to make concessions and that if, for example, the East German Government be treated on terms of parity with the Federal Republic of West Germany, it would be "over-bidding" its agreement is possible.

agreement is possible, but both sides want it," Mr. Bevan wrote. "A heavy reality will rest on the side which seems to be unready to reach agreement."

Bevan seems to be in tune with Clement Attlee and Herbert Morrison, the Labour party leader, who represent the views of the moderate majority. It is understood that Mr. Attlee favors efforts to assuage the position and to find some way of inducing it to make concessions that will lead to the cessation of Germany and ease tension in Europe.

Generally there is a belief that both the radicals and the moderates at the Berlin conference should not be considered as a chance to reach a settlement, but as the first of a series of negotiations which would provide a basis for a new Europe. Until they are reached, there is no prospect of a settlement, the Labourites indicated that they will continue to demand repeated concessions to negotiate one.

Professional diplomats say that it is prejudging the Russians' position at Berlin, it is fair to say that they will avoid giving the impression that they do not want to negotiate. Hence, in respect, as envisaged here, even if the Berlin conference fails to agree on Germany, the political and influential section of political thought will continue to advocate further meetings before West Germany is re-

about Herr Ulbricht's views except that they should be so specific and so rigid and advertised in so precise a form shortly before the conference.

It is known that the United States has postulated its basic European policy upon the establishment of an E. D. C. that would integrate the Continent and help protect it with German troops. Under present law, as Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and President Eisenhower have stated, future aid to the five European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization depends on whether the E. D. C. treaty has been ratified.

Herr Ulbricht makes it uncompromisingly plain that the primary task of Soviet diplomacy is going to be to insure that the European army is killed. Neutrality is being offered to the Germans as the price for reunification. And clearly, the prospect of a militarily weak Germany is being advertised to that country's neighbors.

Therefore, it may be deduced

Beria's Name Cut Out Of Soviet Encyclopedia

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (UP)—The Soviet Union disclosed today another move to erase from the public records the name of Lavrenti P. Beria, former secret police chief executed for treason.

The State Scientific Publishing House is distributing with its latest volume of the Soviet Encyclopedia a four-page substitution for the article on Beria in Volume V. A notice with it said:

"The State Scientific Publishing House recommends that Pages 21, 22, 23 and 24 be removed from Volume V, as well as the portrait [of Beria] between Pages 22 and 23, to replace which the pages of a new text are enclosed."

On the substitute pages were an article on Friedrich Wilhelm Bergholtz and pictures of the Bering Sea.

Voice of America broadcasts to the Soviet Union several months ago remarked on the absence of Bergholtz, an outstanding Russian historian of the era of Peter the Great. Voice broadcasts, recalling this, said the delay was understandable since it had taken time to clear out the space required.

BLOOD ANNEX OPEN

Wall Street Journal Group to Visit Downtown Center

The special temporary Red Cross blood center at Federal Hall, Wall and Nassau Streets, will be open today from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. A delegation of employees of The Wall Street Journal will visit to set up their own blood bank.

Today, too, a Red Cross bloodmobile will visit the Army and Navy Procurement Agency, 111 East Sixteenth Street.

Appointments to donate blood at the New York Chapter of the Red Cross may be made by telephoning Murray Hill 9-1000. Appointments at the Brooklyn Chapter headquarters, 57 Wiloughby Street, may be made by calling MAin 4-6001.

German Airmen to Train

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
LONDON, Jan. 4—Seven German airmen arrived here by air today for training that will enable them to become the nucleus

2. This would "prevent Germany from being involved in any military bloc" and would "decide the questions of German citizenship and restoration of a uniform currency."

3. The provisional unified government's main task would be "the preparation and holding of general free and democratic elections by secret ballot throughout Germany."

The plan clearly is an elaboration of the system that permitted the Soviet to gain mastery over Czechoslovakia by having Communists undermine the democratic government of which they were a part.

Furthermore, the Ulbricht plan urges "practical steps to facilitate and extend trade between the two parts" of Germany. He proposes "to remove the ban on the import and export of a number of goods, imposed by the United States occupation authorities, and to stop interference by the Western occupation authorities in the country's internal trade."

MARINES TRACE A LIGHT

19 Report Seeing 'Revolving' Glow Over Quantico Base

QUANTICO, Va., Jan. 4 (UP)—Nineteen marines say they have seen a mysterious reddish "blinking or revolving" light over the base here, several times in the last week, the Public Information Office reported today.

Pending further investigation, officials said they believed the phenomenon "could have been from aircraft navigation lights" or reflections of navigation lights from airplanes. But a further inquiry has been ordered.

Many of the nineteen marines were questioned today. They told officials they saw what appeared to be a "flicking red light which traveled at a slow rate of speed, and in some instances stood still, just over the treetops, making no sound."

The information office said the mysterious light first was seen last Wednesday evening by a sentry, Pfc. Norman T. Viets. He called Sgt. Francis R. Salinder, who confirmed the phenomenon.

Later, the same night, officials said, the same light again was observed by another sentry, Pfc. Harrison J. Bennett. It was spotted again Friday, Saturday and last night.

New, British Chief in Berlin

LONDON, Jan. 4 (Reuters)—Maj. Gen. W. P. Oliver will command British troops in the British sector of Berlin this March, the War Office said tonight. General Oliver now is Chief of Staff to the High Commissioner of the Federated States of Malaya. He succeeds Maj. Gen. C. F. C. Coleman, who will become Chief of Staff of the Northern Army Group and British Army of the Rhine.



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comes heavily dependent on imports from the United States, but the United States purchases from Japan have failed to keep anywhere near to a balancing figure. Japanese goods meet European competition in all former colonial areas and generally outright tariff discrimination as well.

Export Share Drops

Although it has been the subject of much attention in recent years with a view to improving its share of the world's goods, Asia has actually decreased in importance as a participant in world trade. The study finds that whereas in the decade of 1923 to 1938 the region accounted for 15 per cent of total world exports, it accounted for only 10 per cent in 1952.

Largely because of foreign, mostly United States aid, it was able to maintain its relative position in trade measured by imports, namely, about 12 per cent of the world total.

Like a number of previous analyses of the problem, this study finds that the obvious way to improve Asia's capacity to trade and to gain from trade is to make it possible for Western Europe both to sell more and to buy more in that region.

Asia must become a more competitive supplier of things Europe now gets, for instance, in the Western Hemisphere. And Europe must become a more competitive supplier of things Asia now gets in the United States. This need not mean a decline in Asian-United States trade, but merely a larger flow of Asian-European trade in an expanding world total.

Three Plans Suggested

The study suggests three kinds of adjustments that would help matters. First, Asia might increase exports to the United States and use its resulting dollar surplus to buy more in Europe, thus establishing a new kind of "triangular" flow between the three large regions. It would then be necessary to avoid a corresponding increase in Asia's purchases from the United States.

Second, Europe might increase its own dollar earnings in the United States and other areas and find more of its raw materials in Asia. In the long run,

through 1946. Earlier he was editor and publisher of Scribner's Magazine.

John N. Hutchison, former chief of the European branch of the International Press Service, was appointed deputy Mr. Logan.

the study finds, prospects for the shift are good.

Third, there might develop substantially larger movements of capital from either Europe or the United States into the Asia region. Here the study tends to a friendly word of advice to young nationalistic governments of Asia: "From the point of view of trade expansion, national policies in Asian countries for encouragement of investment into new or widening avenues rather than simple substitution from existing foreign investment would appear to be more constructive."

The study is followed by a detailed examination of prospects for some of Asia's main products, including rice, tea, oils and oils, rubber, tin, jute, cotton goods and carpet wool.

PRACTICE IS GOLD

318,000 Sovereigns Minted in British for Training

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 4—To give younger workers in Britain Royal Mint practice in minting gold coins, a kindly Government gave permission in 1951 for 318,000 sovereigns to be made. But that same kindly Government took immense care to see that the 318,000—worth about \$8.12 each—were immediately sent to the Bank of England as part of Britain's gold reserve.

According to the Royal Mint report for 1951, published today, the coins were struck from dated 1925 and bore the image of King George V.

In 1951, centenary of the Royal Mint's present constitution, production of British coins of values totaled more than £380,000,000. It was £10,000,000 in 1851.

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Air Force Releases Pilot's Last Message During Fatal Pursuit of Aerial 'Object'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 (AP)—The Air Force today released details of the conversation between a fighter pilot and an airport control tower just before the pilot crashed while chasing an unidentified aerial object. The incident occurred Jan. 7, 1948, near Godman Air Force Base, Fort Knox, Ky.

The announcement said that Capt. Thomas Mantell, 25 years old, "lost consciousness from lack of oxygen and crashed while attempting to intercept at high altitude an unidentified aerial object." It added that no official transcript of the conversation was recorded. But later all Air Force personnel who were present in the control tower during the incident were questioned.

Their statements together gave this picture, in Captain Mantell's

words, of the flight which cost his life:

At about 2:45 P. M., Captain Mantell reported sighting an unidentified object "directly ahead and above [me] and moving about half my speed." He said "it appears metallic of tremendous size—it appears like the reflection of sunlight on an airplane canopy."

A few moments later, Captain Mantell reported that the object was moving about his same speed—around 360 miles an hour—and that "it is bright and climbing away from me" at 15,000 feet.

Captain Mantell then said he was going up to 20,000 feet and, if he failed to close in on the object, he would abandon the chase. That was his last message.

No identification of the object has been announced.

'SAUCERS' VISIT ON COAST

Flying Objects Hover 4 Nights in Area, Californian Says

LOS ANGELES, July 24 (UP)—An aircraft parts company owner said today that "audacious" flying saucers had been hovering over his neighborhood for the last four nights.

Edwin C. Johnston said at least twenty-five persons had seen the objects, which had showed up at the same time each night, between 7 and 8 P. M.

Jack Swinburn, one of Mr. Johnston's employees, said the two objects he saw last night looked like pulsating stars.

"But they weren't stars," he added. "They stood still for a while, then shot off. They were being controlled by something."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 24 (AP)—Six armed jet planes thundered high over central Ohio last night, chasing a mysterious object they never did catch. Thousands on the ground thought they might be watching a flying saucer, but the Air Force decided it was only a weather-research balloon.

'Flying Saucer' Queries Hamper Air Force Work

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 31—The Air Force said today that it was getting so many "flying saucer" queries that regular intelligence work had been affected.

Most of the inquiries are from press and radio, but many are from the public, Pentagon spokesmen said. The service also has received 432 written reports on "sightings of unidentified aerial phenomena" so far this year, the spokesmen added.

One man in the press relations section is working full time on the "saucer" queries. A new flood of questions led him to send many to the Office of the Director of Military Intelligence for reply. That office, in turn, has relayed many queries to the Air Technical Intelligence Center at Dayton, Ohio.

The Coast Guard, meanwhile, said that it would make public soon a photograph supposedly showing five mysterious objects in flight over Salem, Mass. The picture was taken a week ago by a Coast Guardsman.

Air Force Explains 2-Hour Delay In Chasing 'Objects' Over Capital

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The Air Force said tonight the current series of "flying saucer" reports had brought no change in its twenty-four-hour-a-day program to challenge any unidentified and potentially hostile object in the skies over the United States.

Unidentified objects were spotted on radar screens at the Washington National Airport this weekend, as they had been last Monday.

Reports of the sightings reached the Air Force, and jet fighter-interceptor planes made a search of the Washington area. One pilot reported seeing "lights" that he had not been able to overtake.

An Air Force official tonight said its Air Defense Command had been ready for many months to challenge any unknown object aloft.

Air Force interceptors and pilots started the continuous watch on a limited basis before the start of fighting in Korea, the official noted. At the outset the watch was confined to the areas over key targets. Later, after the hostilities in Korea increased the threat of an all-out war and as more fast-climbing jets became available, the Air Force gradually extended the watch across the northern and the coastal sectors of the nation. The continuous state of readiness now extends to the air space above all areas of the country that contain vital military or industrial installations.

Jet interceptors were sent aloft during the week-end after the radar maintained by the Civil Aeronautics Administration near the Washington National Airport showed objects on its screen that should not have been there.

Actually the jet interceptors did not take off from their base near

Newcastle, Del., until nearly two hours after the radar watcher at Washington first had seen the unexplained objects on his radar screen.

The Air Force explained today that the delay occurred when the report was sent to an Air Force flight center at Middletown, Pa., instead of through the Air Force command post in the Pentagon.

Air Force officers happened to visit the radar post at the National Airport Saturday night and learned about the mysterious spots on the radar screen. These officers telephoned the command post and the jets took the air at Newcastle within five minutes.

Despite the renewed flurry of excitement about the unidentified objects, the Air Force maintained its stand that it still did not know whether any such thing as a "saucer" existed. For several years Air Force technical and intelligence experts have methodically studied and filed away all "flying saucer" reports that have been passed on to them.

'Objects' Seen Over Tarrytown

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 28—Streaks of light, reportedly similar to those spotted over Washington twice within the last week, were sighted in the sky above this Hudson River village shortly before midnight last night, Eastern Air Defense Force officials are investigating.

The flashes were reported to the Defense Force Filter Center in White Plains by Joseph Pulsoni, post supervisor, and two ground force observers at a spotters' post atop an apartment house here. The report was relayed to an area radar station, according to Maj. F. B. Johnson, commanding the filter center.

17-8-52

THE NEW YORK TIMES, S

Navy Announces Plan for Balloon Flights In Effort to Block Flying Saucer Reports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Navy sought today to forestall a rash of flying saucer reports by announcing that it plans to launch a series of cross-country balloon flights next week.

The primary purpose of the flights is to "study atmospheric radio wave propagations characteristics by use of balloon-borne electronic equipment," the Navy said in a news release. It declined to elaborate.

The balloons, thirty-seven feet in diameter, will be unmanned and harmless, the Navy said. However, they will have aboard electronic equipment that the Navy hopes to recover.

The balloons will be released near Tillamook, Ore. Because of the prevailing winds, they are ex-

pected to float across the country from West to East.

The first probably will be launched Monday, weather permitting. Four or five others will be sent up, singly, later this month or early in September.

Navy spokesmen said that as far as they knew the balloons would carry no lights. The possibility was recognized, however, that reflections from them in sunlight or moonlight might give rise to flying saucer reports.

The balloons are expected to float at high altitudes, most of them out of sight. Partly because of the equipment aboard, it is likely that they will be picked up on radar sets.

General Mills, Inc., of Minneapolis will do the launching under a research contract with the Office of Naval Research.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1952.

Rash of Saucer Reports Expected As Meteor Display Begins Tonight

**Annual Visitation, at Its Height Tuesday,
Will Be Visible in Clear Weather Each
Evening at 9—Object Seen Upstate**

Robert B. Coles, the conservative curator of the Hayden Planetarium, predicted here yesterday that flying saucers would be reported in great numbers this weekend and early next week if the weather was good.

There will be just reports and not actual saucers flying around, Mr. Coles hastened to add. The reports will be based on sightings of the annual celestial display of Perseid meteors, which begins tonight.

The meteors will be visible in the night skies until next Wednesday as a fiery shower of brilliant particles that seems to originate in the constellation Perseus, the Champion.

Perseus rises in the northeast at about 9 o'clock, Eastern daylight time. At dawn, the Champion is high in the north. The double chain of stars of the constellation arches across the skies from the W-shape constellation Cassiopeia to Taurus, the bull, in the southeast.

The meteor display will be at a maximum Tuesday night, Mr. Coles said, and he predicted that flying saucer reports would reach a new high then. That night as many as forty or fifty meteors will be visible in an hour. Many will be so faint, however, that they will not be seen through the haze of reflected light that surrounds big cities.

The best time for viewing Perseids will be between Tuesday midnight and dawn, Mr. Coles explained.

The meteor shower occurs when a stream of solid particles plunges into the atmosphere of the earth from outer space. In an instant, the tiny particles are heated to incandescence and they burn with a blaze of blue-white light. The Perseids have been observed for at least 1,000 years.

Most of the particles making up the shower are believed to be quite small. None has ever been recovered on earth, although other meteorites have been found. Chemical analysis of these indicates that they may all be the cosmic debris of an ancient planet that used to circle the sun inside the earth's orbit.

The origin of the Perseid shower, however, is not known.

Object Seen Upstate

YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—An unidentified object was seen last night racing through the sky near the mouth of the Niagara River and then hovering for some time over the Welland Canal, which connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

Personnel at the Youngstown Coast Guard Base at the Shawnee Aircraft Control and Warning Base, a radar station, and at the 136th Fighter Interceptor Squadron Base at near-by Niagara Falls airport all reported seeing it. Dozens of other residents of the area also reported the object, describing it as a brilliant mass of colored lights flashing on and off in various combinations.

More on the Flying Saucers

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

It may seem mean to spoil the fun for those now being intrigued by thoughts of visitors from space scouting the upper atmosphere over our national capital. Or to interfere with the dreams of those among our tax-burdened citizens who may be anticipating that these visitors will atomize the Administration and all its works. But there is a natural phenomenon which could account both for the objects being sighted in Washington radar screens and for the lights these objects give off as they are vainly pursued by jet planes.

The phenomenon is familiar to those who have used radar in the Arctic. It is a magnetic disturbance which appears to be related to the aurora borealis.

In his book, "Ice Is Where You Find It," Capt. Charles W. Thomas of the United States Coast Guard tells a dramatic story of tracing a radar pip which had its origin in this magnetic disturbance. While in command of the cutter Northland off the Jan Mayen Islands, east of Greenland, Captain Thomas observed radar evidence of a ship in an area where no other ship was supposed to be. Since the time was 1943, he and his officers were almost certain it was the dreaded Von Tirpitz. The radar indicated the ship was closing with them at twenty knots and they were momentarily expecting a salvo to come at them out of the black Arctic night when the signal began to move erratically and disappeared.

Specialists in the field believe the

phenomenon results from the ionization of molecules in the earth's upper atmosphere by gamma rays originating in sun spots. The ionized particles sometimes penetrate to the lower atmosphere with an impact that causes them to glow, a fact that could explain the "lights" seen by the pursuing jet planes over Washington.

ARTHUR LARKIN.

Bloomfield, N. J., Aug. 5, 1952.

8-8-52

LETTERS TO

TO

THE

N.Y. TIMES

8-7-47

'Disks' Soar Over New York, Now Seen Aloft in All Colors

By MURRAY SCHUMACH

The "flying saucer," though still adept at eluding the most powerful telescopes in America, continued yesterday to flash in increasing numbers and variety before the goggling eyes of

rooftop and roadside amateurs.

New York and other Eastern states, hitherto oblivious to the strange bodies in the sky, suddenly found they were not immune, according to the latest reports to harassed policemen and astronomers. The Associated Press said that thirty-nine states, plus the District of Columbia and a part of Canada were playing host to the heavenly disks.

Despite the humorous skepticism of scientists and military experts, the latest flock of rumors showed increasing imagination. No longer, for example, were the disks just white. In some cases they were in technicolor, with orange the predominant hue.

Australia Tries an Idea

Just to show how simple it was to see the "flying saucers" play tag among the stars, a professor of physiology in Sydney, Australia, tried an experiment. He suggested to 450 students at the University of Sydney, that, in the interests of science, they stare fixedly at a point in the sky about a mile distant.

Within ten minutes twenty-two students were back with findings. They even drew pictures to prove that they had seen "flying disks." The professor, nodded sagely and remarked:

"Just as I thought. It was all due to the effect of red corpuscles of blood passing in front of the retina. This is well recognized and anybody interested can draw his own conclusions."

But no sooner had word of this experiment—which, incidentally, was supported by other reputable authorities on the subject—been made public, when along came what looked like first-hand knowledge of the existence of "flying saucers."

In this case, a flier gave a detailed description of the object that had been smashed in collision with

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'DISKS' NOW SOAR ABOVE NEW YORK

Continued From Page 1

his plane over Bozeman, Mont. He described it as "a pearl gray, clam-shaped airplane with a plexiglass dome on top."

Said the flier's boss, a little while later:

"Three or four of us were sitting around the hangar gassing, and we just made it up. Somebody must have heard it, and spread the word. I've been so busy on the phone since it got out that I haven't been able to do any flying all day. I'm flabbergasted that anyone believed it."

Then there was another explanation from a man down South. He said he had released thousands of small balloons as a publicity "stunt" to exploit his products—toys.

In Frankfort on the Main, Germany, where, according to The United Press, nobody has yet noticed the "flying saucers," a United States Army doctor gave the scientific name for the spectacle—*muscae volitantes*. This is a fancy way of saying optical illusions.

There were a few other cases where the flying disks could be subjected to objective study. In Chicago, where the object made quite a noise as it bounced into a backyard, it turned out to be a circular saw and the home owner quickly canceled his telephone call to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

An indication—and perhaps a good reason—for not seeing nocturnal apparitions came from a policeman in Elizabeth, N. J. Originally, he felt quite good about his vigilance. That was on Saturday night, when he became the first person in New Jersey to spot a "flying saucer." But yesterday he had a different point of view:

"I know I saw two objects in the air," he said, "but I don't know what they were. And this ribbing is getting hard to take."

In a dead heat for the claim to having been first to observe "flying saucers" over New York State were a married couple in Rochester and a man in Glens Falls. The Rochester couple noted just an ordinary white disk. But the Glens Falls resident saw what looked like a headlight, emitting red fire in front and blue fire in its wake. This, unquestionably was the fanciest of the flying saucers to date.

Finally, the Army Air Forces was smoked out and admitted complete ignorance. Just to play it safe, the Air Forces statement said an investigation was still under way. This gave the War Department the opportunity to say it was dumping the whole matter in the lap of the Air Forces.

Perhaps prophetic of any investigation was the result of a search near St. Maries, Idaho, where, according to The Associated Press, nearly a dozen "flying saucers" were said to have crashed. Fliers circling the area said the view was lovely. Land parties said they were tired. No one found anything.

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One scientist suggested the library as a clue, referring particularly to a section of "Alice in Wonderland," in which the Mad Hatter sang the following song:

"Twinkle, twinkle little bat
How I wonder what you're at

"Up above the world you fly
"Like a tea-tray in the sky."

To which Alice responded:

"Well, I've heard something like that."

Falling Bolt Kills Man

SCIENCE IN REVIEW

'Flying Saucers' Are Considered in the Light Of Other Strange Visual Phenomena

By WÄLDEMAR KAEMPFERT

It must be a relief to the Army that the "flying saucers" have been seen not only in forty-three States but in Canada, Iran, Australia, the Netherlands and England. Ordnance experts do not have to roam over the North American continent and then cross the Atlantic and Pacific to test new missiles. We have read enough about the V-2 rockets which have been sent up from White Sands, N. M.; about the heights that they reach, about the speed with which they travel. Possibly we have here the trigger that was pulled in susceptible minds as far apart as New York and Australia. If there is a wish to believe in high-speed missiles fired at random, they will be seen. And if the first man who sees one says it looks like a saucer, many who look up to verify him will also see saucers.

Five centuries ago even the educated not only believed that the salamander could live in a fire but professed to have seen him crawling unscorched and serene amid flames. Benvenuto Cellini, not exactly a paragon of veracity, relates in his famous autobiography that as a child he had seen a salamander in the fire and that his father had boxed him on the ears just to make him remember what he had seen. Any one can behold shapes in a fire if he looks long and hard enough. Kekulé, the brilliant chemist who did so much to show the importance of molecular structure in organic chemistry, saw snakes in the glow of his fireplace at home and thus hit on some bright hypotheses of scientific importance.

Tales of Queer Animals

All through the nineteenth century sailors came home with tales of queer animals—tales which received some support when marine creatures unknown to science were washed up, a happening noted in recent years on the shores of Scotland and France. Not so very long ago a fish was caught in the southern Atlantic that zoologists thought was extinct.

But the strangest of all marine creatures was the sea serpent that appeared almost perennially all through the nineteenth century. It was always the Sea Serpent that was seen, as if there were only one and as if this one were immortal. Even though the accounts differed in detail, just as accounts of the flying saucers differ, there is little doubt that the sinuous and sometimes crested creature which rose from the depths of the ocean and looked transoceanic passengers in the eye was assumed to be the same that appeared a century before. To zoologists the sea serpent is just a king herring, a long, ribbon-like fish that may reach a length of thirty feet. That

ments of Russian soldiers trooping "secretly" through the streets at night. There never was any large body of Russian troops in Great Britain during the war, and if there had been history would have said so after the cessation of hostilities. So strong was the wish to believe that the Russians were coming to the aid of the Allies on the Western Front that London saw them.

Even scientists have been known to "see things." Astronomers who are convinced that Mars is not dead have seen fine lines that the late Prof. Percival Lowell regarded as ditches dug to carry water from melting polar snow to the arid temperate and torrid zones. It was the Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli, who first detected the markings. He called them "canali," which somebody too literally translated "canals," thus suggesting waterways. Schiaparelli was not thinking of channels of a specific kind. Whoever it was that misconstrued his meaning started the romances of life on Mars.

To explain the flying saucers ophthalmologists have pointed to some of the vagaries of vision. Thus slight changes in the pressure, volume or velocity of the blood in the retina will make many of us see grayish, purplish clouds that seem to sweep over the field of vision almost continuously, but with varying degrees of distinctness. Instead of luminous clouds there may be rivers of light or a succession of scintillations that resemble fireworks. It is worth noting that some flying saucers were said to emit flames.

Some ophthalmologists have also suggested that the flying saucers may be muscae volitantes, or "flying flies." These are shadows thrown on the retina by cells in the fluid with which the eye is filled. Since these "flies" cannot be focused by the lens, only their shadows are seen. But none of the well-known visual illusions, that of the flying flies included, explains the flying saucers.

Rain-Making

Sowing Clouds With Dry Ice Produced 'Pillar of Rain'

From a communication published by E. B. Kraus and P. Squires in Nature we learn the details of the experiment in rain-making that "made" the front page of this newspaper recently. Kraus and Squires say that they visited Schenectady, N. Y., in July, 1946, and there learned of Schaeffer's experiments in which ice crystals were produced artificially in the laboratory by the sudden cooling of moist air in a refrigerator.

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Even when the appearance of something new and strange is well authenticated, the result needs interpretation. That was the case of the Loch Ness Monster that startled Scotland in 1833. It had been seen time and time again in the Loch arching its long back. It had appeared even on a road. Motion pictures were made of it with a telephoto lens as it disported itself in the water. When these were exhibited to zoologists they decided the monster was simply a seal.

Eyewitnesses Disagree

There is no doubt that sea serpents and the Loch Ness Monster were seen. But we cannot always believe what we think we see. One professor of psychology proved it in a classroom. A student was told to rush in with a weapon, attack another student, then rush out again—all in a few seconds. What kind of weapon did the attacker carry? Some said it was a pistol, others a knife, still others a banana.

During World War I scores in London reported that they had seen regi-

ons of a specific kind, whoever it was that misconstrued his meaning started the romances of life on Mars.

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At the time their communication was written Kraus and Squires had treated eight different clouds in accordance with Schaeffer's method. Radar observations indicated that rain formed inside the cloud on six occasions. On four of these, heavy rain reached the ground. One case is doubtful, and a single negative result was obtained when a cloud which reached only 1,000 feet above the freezing level was "infected." All other clouds had an altitude of more than 10,000 feet, of which at least 4,000 feet were above the freezing level, say Kraus and Squires.

The most spectacular test was made on Feb. 5, 1947. After several clouds had been "infected" with 100 to 150 pounds of dry ice, rain fell from the base of one cloud and "a pillar of rain covering at least twenty square miles was seen to reach the ground." Farmers in the vicinity confirmed the occurrence of an isolated rainstorm.

28-7-52 TIMES

NOW THEY ARE "OBJECTS"

The romanticists who are willing to believe that Mars and Venus are inhabited by people so intelligent and advanced that they have been visiting us for centuries and giving us a periodic "once over" must be highly pleased with the reported failure of jet fighter planes to intercept what, a few months ago, were called "flying saucers" but are now called "objects." It is not the first time that military planes had to give up in their attempts at interception. Past failures were easily accounted for by the impossibility of rising to the altitudes to which meteorological and cosmic-ray balloons ascend. One pursuer lost his life because he climbed too high. That radar should have detected the "object" in the latest attempt at interception is what may be expected of reflected radio waves that will spot birds on the wing, ribbons of tinsel and cellophane and rain. Radar testifies to the solidity of the "objects" seen over Washington.

To Prof. C. C. Wylie, a well-known astronomer, an "object" seen in southwestern Iowa was "most likely the planet Jupiter." The Air Force has similarly accounted for some apparitions on which it reported in 1949. That "objects" should occasionally fly in formation is to be expected of sounding balloons, which are often sent up in clusters that spread out. The lights attached to the balloons and followed at night are interpreted by the credulous as the brightly lit ports of a craft that came from another world.

Though the Air Force has done its best to dispose of the nonsense that comes from imaginative observers of "objects" it might do better. Why did pilots of jet planes that pursued "objects" over Washington fail to catch up with their quarry? Was it because they could go no higher? Such questions are bound to be asked. Unless they are answered in simple language belief in visitors from outer space will be strengthened in those who cannot distinguish between speculation and scientific reasoning.

31-7-52 TIMES

USEFUL "SAUCERS"

In a press conference held in Washington Maj. Gen. James A. Samford, director of Air Force Intelligence, patiently discussed the latest phase of the "flying saucer" or "object" epidemic that is sweeping the country. It was well that he did. The newspaper men who heard him passed on to their readers conclusions that physicists of the Air Force and the Office of Naval Research have reached after analyzing the thousands of plausible reports of apparitions that have poured in during the last six years.

The result was some good popularization of science. So the public learned something about warm "inversion layers" in the atmosphere that are the cause of mirages and about spotty ionization that fools the radarscope, and added to its vocabulary such terms as "blip" and "pip," which designate dots on the radar screen made by radio reflections of planes, balloons, flocks of birds and clouds.

Nothing came out of the conference that has not been stated by the Air Force and the Office of Naval Research over and over again since 1947, when we first heard of flying saucers. Not even General Samford's assurance that the "objects" seen over Washington and elsewhere were not aerial spies of a hostile Power was new. Honest misinterpretations of natural phenomena account for most of the tales of wondrous "objects" that travel at incredible speeds of 1,200 miles an hour and more and at heights never reached by balloon or airplane. According to General Samford, about 20 per cent of the phenomena reported by "object" observers still remain unexplained. This hardly is to be wondered at. Much has still to be learned about the atmosphere. No doubt General Samford is right in thinking that continued study of saucers will teach us more about northern lights and atmospheric conditions after a heat wave. Science will therefore be as much the gainer as the public by the current excitement.

30-7-52 TIMES

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Air Force Debunks 'Saucers' As Just 'Natural Phenomena'

*Intelligence Chief Denies a Menace Exists
—'Objects' Believed to Be Reflections,
but 'Adequate' Guard Will Be Kept*

By AUSTIN STEVENS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, July 29—Air Force headquarters skimmed away into the broken dishware bin today the latest wave of "flying saucers." It called them "natural phenomena" and announced through high-ranking general officers that henceforth the Air Force would treat reports of the disks with "adequate but not frantic" attention.

Bedeveled by a new series of sightings of mysterious glowing objects in the air over the Capital and elsewhere, the Air Force called a press conference at the Pentagon to give out what information it had.

At the end of one hour and twenty minutes of exchange between a large group of reporters and the Air Force's chief "saucer" students, Maj. Gen. James A. Samford, Chief of Intelligence, agreed to the following summary of his views:

¶ So-called "flying saucers" con-

stitute no menace to the United States.

¶ None of the several thousand "saucer" reports checked by the Air Force in the last six years has disclosed the existence of any material flying object, except where the report emanated from an observer's sighting of a United States plane or missile and his mistaking it for something else.

¶ The United States has nothing in its arsenal of weapons, either existing or developmental, that has an unlimited speed and no mass characteristics attributed to many alleged "saucers."

¶ Radar is capable of playing tricks for which it was not designed; so is the human eye.

Appearing before the press in by no means a scoffing mood but, instead, in an agreeable atmosphere of willingness to discuss everything they knew, the Air

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

METEORITES LAID TO A LOST PLANET

Scientists Gathered in Chicago
Hear Theory Bits Resulting
From Blast Pelt Earth

By WILLIAM L. LAURENCE
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26—All the meteorites that have landed and still are landing on earth are the shattered fragments of an ancient planet that revolved around the sun between Mars and Jupiter several hundred million years ago, which exploded in space for reasons unknown.

This hypothesis was presented today at the opening sessions of the annual winter meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The report was given before the astronomy section by Dr. Carl August Bauer of the University of Michigan.

The discovery that cosmic rays produce radioactive carbon, of atomic weight 14, out of the nitrogen in the atmosphere, is being used as a new tool for filling gaps in man's knowledge of prehistoric times, according to a report presented before the chemistry section by Prof. W. F. Libby and E. C. Anderson of the Institute for Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago.

A year-round sky "patrol" for the entire United States as a means for promptly recognizing authentic reports of V-2 bombs, high-speed planes or bomb-carrying balloons, which would aid the national defense and at the same time prevent mass hysteria such as was caused by the "flying saucers," was proposed before the astronomers by Dr. C. C. Wylie of the University of Iowa.

This is the 114th meeting of the association. More than 350 sessions will be held during the next five-day period by the sixty-seven sections and societies meeting with the association. The general program of the meeting, a book of 340 pages, lists more than 2,000 papers and more than 2,300 authors and presiding officers.

Model of Old Planet Shown

In addition to presenting arguments in favor of the hypothesis that the meteorites had their origin in the disruption of an ancient planet, Dr. Bauer also presented a reconstructed model of the exploded planet, based on a study of the composition and structure of the meteorites.

Formerly, Dr. Bauer stated, the extreme differences in the ages of the metallic meteorites presented a serious barrier to acceptance of the hypothesis that they had their origin in the disruption of an ancient planet.

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Formerly, Dr. Bauer stated, the extreme differences in the ages of the metallic meteorites presented a serious barrier to acceptance of the hypothesis that they had all originated within the metallic core of a single body. However, it has recently been recognized that cosmic radiation produces helium in meteorites. Therefore, their "ages," calculated on the assumption that the helium was derived only from the decay of uranium and thorium, appear greater than the true times since their solidification.

"An allowance for the effects of cosmic radiation," he said, "eliminates much of the scatter in the ages and makes it appear possible that the metallic meteorites solidified while they were part of the core of an ancient planet. This parent planet of the meteorites was disrupted before it had completely solidified, probably several hundred million years ago. This fact is important, because it indicates that this planet was considerably smaller than the earth."

The model proposed for the exploded planet by Dr. Bauer has a nickel-iron core similar to that believed to exist in the center of the earth. Within this metallic core the nickel is concentrated toward the center. Surrounding this metallic core is a transition layer of which the stony-iron meteorites are representative.

Outside of this transition layer is a stony shell. Within this shell the model specifies that the percentage of free metal decreases with distance from the metallic core.

Rocks Like the Earth's

The small number of stony meteorites in which there is no free metal represents a thin outer mantle of the planet that is similar to the rocks observed near the surface of the earth. Specifically, the achondrites are placed near the outside surface of the planet, while the stony material in which the chondri occur is at a greater depth

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Recent evidence, Professor Libby stated, has revealed that all living matter, including the human body, constantly accumulates submicroscopic traces of radioactive carbon 14. This radioactivity can be detected after a lapse of 30,000 years. Thus matter that has been alive at any time in the past 30,000 years is marked by a slight radioactivity, detectable with the aid of delicate instruments.

The age of a substance, he added, can be calculated from the strength of its radioactivity, since radioactive carbon loses half its activity every 5,000 years.

The discovery of cosmic-ray carbon, Dr. Libby added, has a number of interesting implications in the biological, geological and meteorological fields. A number of these are being explored, particularly the determination of ages of various carbonaceous materials in the range of 1,000 to 30,000 years.

Rhenium Is Explored

Discovery that rhenium, a metallic element akin to platinum, is naturally radioactive, was announced in another radiochemistry paper by Professor Libby and Dr. S. N. Naldrett of the National Research Council of Canada.

Although modern nuclear theory predicted that either rhenium or its sister element osmium must be radioactive, scientists heretofore have been unable to detect any activity in either, according to the paper, which said that this cast doubt on science's concept of the nucleus of the atom.

Better and more sensitive methods of measuring radioactivity were applied to rhenium in a recent investigation, which, the paper declared, made a small but vital contribution to the knowledge of the atom.

Nuclear energy for the atomic age may be provided by the element thorium instead of uranium,

said Leonard K. Katzin of the Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago. Thorium is more abundant than uranium, and when bombarded with neutrons is converted into a fissionable isotope, uranium 233, he pointed out.

Atomic scientists have confirmed a simple theory dealing with the transmutation of elements by bombardment with light atoms, said Prof. William D. Harkins. He explained that when an atom was struck by a high-speed particle, the two combined to form a larger atom, which is usually unstable. The synthetic atom then disintegrates spontaneously to form a substance different from that of the original atom.

Don Devault of the Institute for Nuclear Studies described recent experiments with a new radioactive isotope of the element bromine, and Orlo E. Myers and J. W. Kennedy of Washington University, St. Louis, reported recent research on radioactive iodine.

Sky 'Patrol' Is Urged

In proposing his sky "patrol," Dr. Wylie said that "in these days of international tension our country should have a means of recognizing promptly authentic reports of V-2 bombs, high-speed planes or bomb-carrying balloons seen in the air."

"The present failure of scientific men to explain promptly and accurately flaming objects seen over several states, flying saucers and other celestial phenomena which arouse national interest, is causing the public to lose confidence in the intellectual ability of scholars," he went on. "The mass hysteria in simple, but unexplained, phenomena is bad for the morale of the country. Many of these reports refer to detonating and stone-dropping meteors, and information on these should be of great value to astronomy."

"Work at the University of Iowa covering a limited region in the Middle West for certain summers shows that getting the facts back of these reports is not difficult for the specialist, and that a year-around coverage of the entire United States would not be expensive."

Perhaps the most successful scientific hoax of the last fifty years, Dr. Wylie said, was the story sent out in 1930 from Crawfordsville, Ind., of a meteor going through the hood and radiator of a car. This story was featured with photographs in most daily papers and in a number of magazines and Sunday supplements.

"Our investigation showed that the holes had been made by a shot-gun," he added. "The perpetrators of the hoax confessed, after the investigation, of course."

"The 'flying saucers' are a more recent example of mass hysteria,

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"Our investigation showed that the holes had been made by a shot-gun," he added. "The perpetrators of the hoax confessed, after the investigation, of course."

"The 'flying saucers' are a more recent example of mass hysteria, and on a national scale," Dr. Wylie pointed out. "The first reports were not investigated, so far as we know, but they suggest that certain pilots saw what we, and no doubt many of you, have seen."

"In driving West in the morning hours, if an airplane crosses the road some distance ahead, the sunlight reflected from its windows may obliterate the outline of the plane, giving the appearance of a round or oval, and brilliant, spot of light moving about in the sky. Later reports obviously referred to various other things, and even to tricks played by pranksters."

"One which we investigated in a near-by village referred to glowing bits of paper drifting from a fireplace chimney. In another instance, a saucer was reported as passing over, the height having been estimated as 5,000 feet by a former pilot. A few interviews showed the object was only 250 feet high, and obviously something carried by small balloons. On the next day, some young men confessed that they had sent up a big paper saucer, carried by helium-filled balloons."

"The present national policy is to ignore reports of objects seen in the heavens. There is no provision for finding the real facts back of these reports. We believe that our citizens have plenty of real troubles without adding the burden of imaginary dangers, and that in these days of robot planes and atomic bombs neither individuals nor communities should be allowed to get hysterical because of our failure to explain some simple phenomenon, well-known to us astronomers, but not understood by the general public."

The Regular Army operates schools at which more than 200 trades and skills are taught. Get further information at your nearest Army recruiting station. There's a station at 39 Whitehall Street.

The 'Saucers' Return; They're Only Balloons

The flying saucer season seemed to be on again yesterday, but intelligence from the Weather Bureau nipped it in the bud before the police had become exasperated answering telephone inquiries.

People reported seeing "a flying saucer or something" high in the air over New Jersey, the Astoria district of Queens and Connecticut yesterday morning. What they saw, a message on the Weather Bureau's teletype circuit to airports said, was a cluster of balloons carrying cosmic ray detecting equipment northward.

The balloons and their technical cargo had been released early in the day from Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa., in a joint experiment by the Brookhaven (L. I.) National Laboratory and Prof. Serge Korff of New York University. It was calculated that the equipment should have landed about 8:30 last night between Worcester and Boston. The scientists are waiting anxiously for a report of its recovery.

N. Y. TIMES

28.9.47

FLYING SAUCER SCARE ONLY M. I. T. BALLOONS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 1—Scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology expressed regret today that the twenty-five balloons they sent aloft to measure cosmic rays had caused another flurry of "flying saucer" reports in southern New England.

In what they termed "a routine flight," the M.I.T. men released the instrument-carrying balloons in the early morning hours from the research station at Lexington, Mass.

As the cluster drifted out over Dedham, Mass., at 8,000 feet around 10 A. M., frantic citizens began reporting mysterious objects in the sky. Later, the balloons apparently separated and were seen beyond Worcester, and in Providence, R. I., and southern Connecticut.

Alerted by telephone descriptions of "flying saucers," and "ghost riders in the sky," officials at the Quonset Point, R. I., Naval Air Station sent a patrol plane to investigate. The craft reached 30,000 feet and took pictures. These showed the M.I.T. balloons.

Soon afterward, the balloons had drifted up beyond normal vision and the reports died out. The M.I.T. scientists, apprised of the scare, said they had had little recent luck with their experiments. A little more than a month ago, a rig of twenty-eight balloons became fouled in a pine tree on release.

The group, under Dr. Bruno A. Rossi, plans to send instruments aloft as high as 100,000 feet to record the intensity of the cosmic rays. The instruments send back automatic signals to the Lexington station.

Gray to Address Cadets

N. Y. TIMES

2.6.49

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1954

London's 'Flying Saucer' Just a Research Balloon

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, July 7—The first "flying saucer" of the season fascinated Londoners during their lunch hour today. Thousands craned their necks on sidewalks and from windows and rooftops.

Telephone inquiries clogged switchboards at the Air Ministry, the Meteorological Office, the police stations and newspapers. A professor of nuclear physics explained the phenomenon.

It was a pear-shaped balloon, 200 feet long and sixty feet in diameter, that Bristol University scientists had released in Bedfordshire, Prof. R. C. Powell said. It was fitted with photographic equipment and plates for cosmic radiation research at between 70,000 and 100,000 feet.

Dr. Powell said that the equipment and plates would be parachuted to earth after six and one-half hours and would be studied by physics laboratories in Britain, Norway, Denmark and possibly Japan.

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Fiery Unidentified Flying 'Craft' Found to Have an Earthly Origin

By WALTER SULLIVAN

At about 9:45 P.M. Eastern Standard Time on March 3 a woman in Indiana looked out a window and saw a procession of fiery objects fly past in the sky.

"Two or three minutes later," she reported to the United States Air Force the next day, "my cousin, my aunt and my uncle came running into the house and yelling and trying to tell me about the U.F.O. (unidentified flying object) they saw."

"It was at about treetop level and was seen very clearly and was just a few yards away," she continued. "All of the observers saw a long jet airplane looking vehicle without any wings. It was on fire both in front and behind. All observers also saw many windows in the U.F.O."

A woman in Ohio told how her dog, when the U.F.O. passed over, had lain between trash cans in her driveway and whimpered, "like she was frightened to death."

The woman, although she had slept 10 hours the night before, said she had had "an overpowering drive to sleep." She had the same experience after seeing a U.F.O. in 1966.

In Tennessee, a woman re-

ported seeing a craft with rather square windows and what seemed to be a riveted metal fuselage. The absence of sound terrified her, since she believed the vehicle to be only 1,000 feet overhead.

What she and the other witnesses saw, the Air Force believes, was the re-entry into the atmosphere of the booster rocket, or other launching components, of Zond 4, a space vehicle launched from the Soviet Union the day before. A study of Air Force files in Ohio has shown it to be one of the most thoroughly documented — and revealing — U.F.O. episodes to date.

Mr. Leonard is grossly unfair to Mr. Keyhoe in several places. For example, Major Keyhoe states plainly that he believes the reticence of the Air Force to give official recognition to the theory of the interplanetary origin of saucers has been due to their fear of

Some thought its task was to photograph the moon and return to earth, but apparently the mission was unsuccessful.

Yesterday the North American Air Defense Command confirmed its assessment that the fiery objects seen over the Eastern United States were debris from the Zond 4 launching. Meanwhile, the Aerial Phenomena

Continued on Page 10, Column 2

2-7-68

Letters to the Editor

Flying Saucers

TO THE EDITOR:

I WAS very much disappointed to read what seemed to me a particularly unfair and biased review of Maj. Donald Keyhoe's book "Flying Saucers From Outer Space." Your reviewer, Jonathan N. Leonard, seemed mainly interested in reviewing his powers of sarcasm and thus helping to perpetuate the deplorable division now existing between those who have a mystical faith in saucers on the one hand and those who repudiate it sneeringly on the other. . . . If there is any truth in the contention of Major Keyhoe and those who agree with him (that the saucers are extraterrestrial space ships) it is a matter too serious for joking, at least until the contention has been disproved. . . . Mr. Leonard is grossly unfair to Mr. Keyhoe in several places. For example, Major Keyhoe states plainly that he believes the reticence of the Air Force to give official recognition to the theory of the interplanetary origin of saucers has been due to their fear of

objects moving at these velocities have been observed.

ALEXANDER D. MERANE
New York City.

A Reply

TO THE EDITOR:

THE purpose of the Air Force is to protect the United States, not to conceal airborne threats. To state, as Major Keyhoe does, that the Air Force knows about a threatened attack from space and is concealing it because of fear of "popular reaction" is to imply that the Air Force is dominated by fools and traitors. I do not think that it is.

In looking for "unidentified authorities and anonymous sources," Mr. Carroll might start right on page 1, where he will find "high Government officials" (not further identified). On page 3 enters "Lieutenant Earl Fogle" (a fictitious name). On page 5 are "prominent scientists" (unidentified). On page 10 begin many references to "Captain James Riordan" (name changed), who occupies three lines of the index. The rest of the book is the same.

Sometimes Major Keyhoe does refer to radar, which can give an object's speed if properly interpreted, as is not always the case. But I am pointing out his trust in unsupported visual observations. See pages 31, 33, 41, 44, 45, 56, 58 and 67 for a few of the many examples.

JONATHAN N. LEONARD.

Brann the Iconoclast

TO THE EDITOR:

NOTICED an error in Dudley Flitts' review of E. E. Cummings' "I: SIX Nonlectures." Mr. Flitts writes: "Cummings, more iconoclastic than old Brandt the I himself what!" The gentleman is not Brandt; it is Brann the Iconoclast: William Cowper Brann, born Illinois 1855 and died by an assassin's bullet 1898—one of the most forceful writers in nineteenth-century America.

I mention what seems like a trifle because I am already under way in my task of editing the "Basic Writings of Brann the Iconoclast" and desire any information anyone has about him.

ANTHONY HAERIGAN.
Norfolk, Va.

'Machado of Brazil'

TO THE EDITOR:

THE important thing is that now one need not learn Portuguese to satisfy, at least in part, curiosity about the Brazilian master. So writes William L. Grossman in his review of Jose Bettencourt Machado's "Machado of Brazil." I disagree. . . . Machado de Assis knew that Portuguese had been neglected as a literary vehicle both in Portugal and Brazil. Were he alive today, the founder of the Brazilian Academy of Letters would want his works, so difficult to translate, read in the original in order to spread appreciation of the Portuguese tongue.

GOV D'AULRY.
New York City

DECEMBER 27, 1963

27-12-53 N.Y. TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES, W

Flying Saucer Sightings Fall as 'Season' Nears

WASHINGTON, June 1 (UP)

Air Force officials said today that reports of "flying saucers" had fallen off sharply since 1952. They said they believed more scientific investigation and better public education were responsible.

So far this year only eighty-seven "sighting" have been reported. However, the "flying saucer season"—which coincides with the July-August meteor showers—is just coming in.

The Air Force received 1,700 reports of sightings in 1952. Last year there were 429.

The Air Force still is unable to explain about 10 per cent of the sightings.

The presence of a fast-moving, unidentified object in the sky near Boston, visible for ten minutes, was reported yesterday.

When Capt. Charles J. Kratochvil, a Trans World Airlines pilot, arrived at New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens, after a flight from Paris, he said he had seen a "large, white disk-like" thing in the air at about 9:30 A. M. The object was also seen by members of his crew.

and lecturing in preparation for the week-end. Accord-

AUGUST 3, 1952

Letters to The Times

To Explain 'Saucers'

Exploring Correctness of Ball Lightning Theory Is Suggested

The writer of the following letter is Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Dartmouth College.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The recent appearance of "flying saucers" on the front pages of our best newspapers will undoubtedly bring on a new rash of theories. I believe that our human race is demonstrating its love for the occult when it credits extraterrestrial objects as the source of these strange visitors. Strange they are, but we should first look to earthly answers as the solution to their presence.

Let's look at the facts. What distinctive traits do these saucers have? All reliable reports have shown the objects to be luminous. They are frequently of spherical shape and are often elongated. They can travel at exceedingly high speeds with unparalleled maneuverability and are also quite comfortable remaining stationary. And, lastly, they reflect radar waves.

I was quite happy to go along with the optical theories recently publicized. However, it would seem that the radar tracking of the saucers shows that substance is involved in their make-up. An atmospheric inversion would not show up on radar in this fashion.

What other earthly phenomenon would fit this description? There is a possibility that ball-lightning is the culprit. A literature search of the subject has turned up the fact that very little is known about this type of electrical discharge. More modern texts fail to give it even a cursory description. For vivid accounts of ball-lightning's strange antics one should look into the literature of a hundred years ago.

Globes Described

In "Thunder and Lightning," by W. de Fonville, published by Charles Scribner & Co., New York, in 1869, appears the following:

"Globular lightning shows itself in so many forms and of so many different tints that we will not endeavor to say why. M. Colon, vice president of the Geological Society of Paris, saw a ball of lightning descend slowly from the sky and reach the earth as the bark of a poplar tree. It took five or six long minutes to descend in the summit of the tree to its base, as if it required to overcome the resistance of the air; on touching the soil it bounced up again rapidly as lightning, and disappeared without exploding."

"This is what happened in 1823, in a storm, observed over the Black Forest by Professor Schüller:—Two

luminous globes drawn by two blades of flame were seen. The one appeared to be quite at its ease, and drew along its wonderful charge as regularly and quietly as a cab-horse trotting, by the hour, over the macadamized pavement of the Boulevard; but the other described in the air a host of zigzags, and appeared to be prey to the most extraordinary agitation."

In "A Treatise on Lightning Conductors," by S. V. Harris, Esq., published by George P. Putnam, New York, in 1853, we read:

"Multitudes saw the meteor dart in a right line over their heads, and all agreed that the form and flame were exactly like that of an immense sky-rocket."

In this quotation the term meteor refers to a fireball. Many more authentic reports of these fireballs may be found. In all cases, however, these balls finally came down to the ground. Also, they occur during storms. If one could believe that these electrical disturbances could remain elevated in the air indefinitely and that an actual storm is not necessary to their being, then the association of ball-lightning and saucers would be simple.

Radar Detection

To come back to more modern times and radar, it appears quite probable that ball-lightning is composed of highly ionized gas. The free electrons in this "ball" create an extremely energetic electric field within a small space. Also, if the suction and rarefaction are true, a severe density gradient of the atmosphere must also be present. Either of these two characteristics could be detected on a radar screen.

These balls of lightning are usually observed to explode only upon contact with some sharp metal object. However, many reports credit them with descending from the sky. If this is so, then the ball could remain active indefinitely so long as it did not approach the ground. Its light mass and negative charge make sharp and rapid maneuvers possible.

The clue to the correctness of the theory would be to track down each reliable report of a saucer's occurrence and to determine the presence of electrical activity in the area. The recent display over Washington, D. C., is a fine example of such a case. Your weather map would indicate a cold-front passage some time during that evening. A great deal of statistical work would have to be done. But, if no immediate proof can be given to show the invalidity of the ball-lightning theory, then I believe that this work should be done.

JAMES A. BROWNING.

Hanover, N. H., July 28, 1952.

SCIENTIST 'MAKES' FLYING SAUCERS

Produces Fiery Objects Just
Like Some Seen Shooting
Through Night Skies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (P)—An Army scientist has succeeded in producing fiery objects that look just like some of those seen shooting through the night skies.

A spokesman for the Army Corps of Engineers said today the findings of Noel Scott, physicist, were being made public because they explained at least some of the many "flying saucer" reports.

By introducing molecules of ionized air into the partial vacuum of a Bell jar, Mr. Scott reported, he has created the orange-red balls, disks, mushrooms and "ice cream cones" familiar to hundreds of excited sky-watchers.

Mr. Scott said these miniature masses of illuminated air had sufficient body or substance to be picked up by radar.

Thus they may account for the shower of mysterious "blips" seen on radar screens around Washington during a thunderstorm last night. Jet fighters based at New-castle, Del., were sent into the air to investigate the phenomena. They climbed to 15,000 feet but reported they could find nothing unusual.

Sky Overcast, Pitch Black

Washington radar operators insist they saw mysterious objects on their screens last night and early today. Two unidentified objects showed up on the screen at near-by Andrews Field, moving slowly southwest. Later two more "blips" appeared, moving slowly, stopping, then flying away. The sky was overcast and pitch black.

The Army Engineers' spokesman said the corps did not consider that Mr. Scott's findings represented a solution of all "flying saucer" reports. But they explain some of them, he said, and may shed light on the mystery generally.

Mr. Scott used a jar 3 feet high and 1½ feet in diameter to produce his effects. He pumped air from the jar to create a partial vacuum and simulate conditions in the upper atmosphere. Then he injected several molecules of ionized air into the jar to get his orange-red fireballs. An ionized gas is a conductor of electricity.

The physicist explained that magnetic fields in the upper atmosphere varied greatly, probably chiefly in the temperate zones. He said it was known that the earth had a highly negative charge compared with the upper atmosphere, and that at times this produced weird electrical effects.

Lights Dart About

When a magnet, and sometimes even a human hand, is moved outside the jar, Mr. Scott said, the strange lights inside will dart about with fantastic speed, turning erratically, stopping suddenly, hovering or reversing direction instantly.

He said the magnet or a hand containing static electricity broke up the magnetic fields to make the objects move at extreme speeds.

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That is probably why no airplane has been able to catch up with the lights seen from the ground, Mr. Scott said. An airplane would disturb the magnetic field, he said, so that the objects would always be to the rear or in front of it.

Mr. Scott made his experiments of metals in a vacuum.

during research on the evaporation

The Washington Star, in a copyrighted article about Mr. Scott's work, said the experimenters at Fort Belvoir believed that two forces—very low air pressure that was balanced against static electricity in a way to give off light—"are the primary factors responsible for saucer sightings by competent observers."

7-8.52
TIMES

President Johnson was to be the party nominee and thus the only speaker.

In recent weeks, supporters of Vice President Humphrey, including leaders of the Johnson Administration, have gone out of their way to discourage any public impression that Senator McCarthy was being shut out of free participation in the convention.

Mr. Bailey said that he had asked all Democratic Presidential candidates on May 10 to name representatives to confer with him on convention arrangements. Mr. Humphrey and Senator Robert F. Kennedy complied at once, he said, but Mr. McCarthy did not name Stephen A. Mitchell until two days before the final plans were to be set.

Since then, Mr. Bailey said, he has endeavored to cooperate with Mr. Mitchell, a former national chairman, telling him, "Anything we can give you, we'll give you."

Mr. Bailey said that he saw "considerable merit" in the proposal that both parties promise to avoid any deals with former Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama if the Republican and Democratic candidates did not win a majority of the electoral vote.

Mr. Wallace, Presidential candidate of the American Independent party, has said that if he carries enough states to deny an electoral vote majority to the leading candidate, he will offer his strength to the candidate who promises to carry out his conservative views.

Under the plan ruling out a deal with Mr. Wallace, advanced by Prof. Gary Orfield of the University of Virginia, leaders of both parties would agree to reject any offer of electoral votes and let the decision pass to the House of Representatives, which would then vote unanimously for the candidate who had received the highest popular vote.

"It would have to be a very broad-based agreement," Mr. Bailey observed, "covering the candidates themselves, the leadership in the House and the legislators, not just two party chairmen."

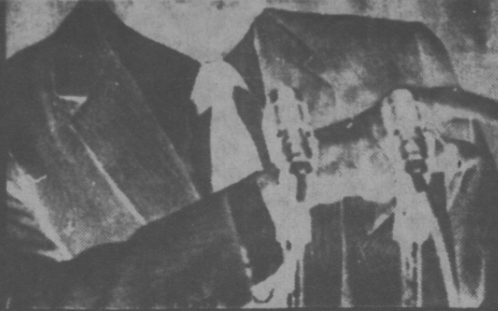
Mr. Bailey said there were no plans to move the Democratic convention from Chicago. However, if the telephone strike there lasts two more weeks, he said, party leaders will have to take "a fresh look" at the question.

The radio and television industry attempted unsuccessfully to persuade both parties to hold their conventions in the same city to reduce equipment costs. The Republicans meet in Miami Beach on Aug. 5.

Mr. Bailey said he thought that the Platform Committee would hold hearings in Washington and Chicago. Vice President Humphrey has suggested that hearings be held "around the country" to encourage a broader selection of views.

Mr. Bailey said it would be difficult to send the committee on tour because only six or eight of its 110 members had been designated so far.

The national committee has received two protests against the seating of delegations from Alabama and Mississippi. Mr. Bailey said he planned to set a deadline for the filing of such protests about two or three weeks before the convention starts Aug. 26.



Associated Press

HE'D RATHER NOT BE NO. 2: Gov. Ronald Reagan of California at a news conference yesterday. When asked about the possibility of a Rockefeller-Reagan ticket, he said, "I'm not interested in the second spot on any ticket."

BURNS MAY RECALL STATE DEMOCRATS

Democratic State Chairman John J. Burns is expected to reconvene the party's state committee and ask it to increase the number of Negroes and Puerto Ricans on the state's delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

The full delegation includes at least seven Negroes and three Puerto Ricans who won full seats in the June 18 primary.

Mr. Burns said yesterday that he was awaiting a reply from the national committee on his request for permission to enlarge the delegation before he made any decision on recalling the committee.

Other Democratic sources said that they believed he would be forced to recall the committee in order to get greater representation for the minority groups and that this was true regardless of what the national committee decided.

In Washington, a spokesman for the national committee said that John M. Bailey, its chairman, planned to ask Mr. Burns for an explanation of his request.

The national committee limits the number of delegates and alternates that any state organization can send to the national convention. The New York delegation will include more than 400 people and will cost a total of \$90 votes.

Mr. Bailey was understood to doubt that party rules would permit granting New York's request and to be fearful that if it were granted, other state delegations might then make similar requests.

Youth Killed and 3 Injured In Crash of Stolen Auto

PINE PLAINS, N. Y., July 9 (UPI)—A car that the police said had been stolen crashed off Route 199 near the Dutchess County community of Pine Plains today, killing a teen-ager and injuring three persons.

The police said the car had been stolen in New York City last month.

John Baladejo, 15 years old, 62 Forsythe Street, Manhattan, was killed in the crash. Louis Lopez, 23, of 14 Jackson Street, Manhattan, and Frank See, 19, of Warren N. J., were taken to Vassar Brothers Hospital in Poughkeepsie in critical condition. Wayne Tse, 19, of New York City, was less seriously injured.

M'CARTHY MEN AIM CAMPAIGN AT DALEY

Special to The New York Times

CHICAGO, July 9 — Mayor Richard J. Daley can expect an increase shortly in his home-delivered mail. His reaction will be important to the Presidential hopes of Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota.

Patrick J. Crowley, chairman of the Senator's campaign in Illinois, announced at a news conference today a letter-writing campaign to the state's 118 delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

The aim is to swing the big delegation, uncommitted but leaning decidedly to Vice President Humphrey, to Mr. McCarthy.

The written instructions call on voters to "write your delegates." But they mention only one, Mayor Daley. When it comes, the delegation is expected to name Mr. Daley chairman, and the overwhelming majority is expected to follow his lead in voting.

Chicago Lawyer to Advise Democratic Platform Panel

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP) — Charles W. Davis, a Chicago tax lawyer, said tonight that he had been retained as counsel of the Democratic National Convention's Platform Committee.

Mr. Davis, 51 years old, said he had been asked by Representative Hale Boggs, Louisiana Democrat, chairman of the committee, "to be of such assistance as he and other members might desire."

Mr. Davis, a life-long Democrat, served as chief counsel of the Internal Revenue Service in 1952-53. From 1947 to 1952 he worked as a staff member on the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Boggs, majority whip of the House, has been a member of the Ways and Means Committee since 1949.

The Platform Committee will draw a statement of principles that will be adopted by the convention as a basis for the party's appeal for support in the November election.

Lights in Sky Called Flares

SEATTLE, July 9 (AP)—The uproar here Sunday night over nine red lights soaring through the sky was caused by pranksters, the police said today.

pearances across the nation were aimed at helping the Republican party rather than at building up his own Presidential prospects.

Mr. Reagan declined to be drawn into any more explicit a position by remarks made by Governor Rockefeller of New York.

Governor Rockefeller, campaigning for the Republican nomination, said in San Francisco yesterday that he thought Governor Reagan was "working hard" for the nomination, and that there was still a possibility of a Rockefeller-Reagan ticket.

"I've been working hard—for the party," Governor Reagan rejoined at his weekly news conference today. "The reason for my favorite-son candidacy was in the interests of preserving unity in the California delegation. And I can only reiterate that I'm not interested in the second spot on any ticket."

Another Tour Scheduled

Meanwhile, plans for another speaking tour by Mr. Reagan were disclosed.

On his way to the National Governors Conference in Cincinnati, which opens July 21, Mr. Reagan will speak in Texas, Arkansas and Virginia.

He is scheduled to appear at Republican rallies in Odessa and Amarillo, Tex., July 19, and at Little Rock, Ark., and Charlottesville, Va., July 20. After the Governors Conference, he will speak in Birmingham, Ala.

The Little Rock appearance is aimed at helping the re-election campaign of Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller, a brother of the New York Governor.

Governor Reagan's repeated excursions from California on these "fund-raising" missions are one of the issues raised by sponsors of a current campaign for a recall election directed against him. Its proponents say they are approaching the 780,000 voter signatures needed to get the proposal on the ballot.

"It's like a stone in your shoe — you can live with it, but you'd be happier if it weren't there," the Governor remarked amiably today regarding the effort to remove him from office.

"It seems designed not so much to achieve a recall as to present enough signatures before the [Republican National] convention to be an embarrassment," Governor Reagan continued. "But I'm not embarrassed—I have faith in the good people of California."

WALLACE DIAGNOSES HIGH COURT AS 'SICK'

BOSTON, July 9 (AP)—George C. Wallace, touring Massachusetts in his third-party Presidential campaign, took issue today with the findings of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

"They're trying to tell all of you that you're guilty," he said. "The country's not sick, the Supreme Court is sick."

The former Governor of Alabama said the Court was "handcuffing the police," and added that he "stands with the police."

Mr. Wallace is conducting a signature drive to get the 61,000 names he needs on petitions to place his name on the Massachusetts Presidential ballot in November.

He drew mixed boos and cheers from an audience of 350 in the town of Methuen when he criticized protests and unrest among campus youths.

He also visited Lawrence and

izes Youth, With Average Age Under 35

and bon vivant. He and his wife publish a weekly newspaper near Baltimore. He is a staunch liberal.

Mr. Biggs, who lives in southwest Washington, is described by a friend as "an in-

A magazine reporter observed recently to Norman Sherman, the Vice President's press secretary, that the Humphrey staff had little "pizazz." "You're right, we don't," Mr. Sherman replied. "Humphrey

Mr. Welsi worked several years as legislative assistant to Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York, then as administrative assistant to Senator Philip Hart of Michigan. He was deeply involved in the passage of civil rights legislation and is

SOME U.F.O. CASES ARE UNEXPLAINED

Colorado Report Lists Two Involving Radar Targets

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Although plausible explanations have been found for a great majority of unidentified flying objects, or U.F.O.'s, the University of Colorado study made public yesterday discloses several extensively documented cases that seem to defy explanation.

Two of these involve radar targets that chased aircraft in Britain and the United States. Another consists of two photographs of a disklike object taken by an Oregon farmer as the object allegedly moved across the sky.

The report concludes that a few such puzzling episodes do not justify the conclusion that the earth is being visited by the spacecraft of an extraterrestrial civilization. "Our general conclusion," according to the massive, 1,485-page report, "is that nothing has come from the study of U.F.O.'s in the past 21 years that has added to scientific knowledge."

It adds that "further extensive study of U.F.O.'s probably cannot be justified." Specifically it recommends the closing down of Project Blue Book, the information-collecting office on U.F.O. reports, maintained at Wright Patterson Air Force Base. Normal intelligence gathering activity of the Air Force is adequate to deal with future sightings, the report says.

Its findings have been unequivocally endorsed by a panel of leading university scientists convened by the National Academy of Sciences and headed by Dr. Gerald M. Clemence of Yale University, former scientific director of the Naval Observatory.

"We are unanimous in the opinion," says the panel assessment, "that this has been a very creditable effort to apply objectively the relevant techniques of science to the solution of the U.F.O. problem."

The panel notes that the report concedes a residue of perplexing episodes. "The report does suggest, however, so many reasonable and possible directions in which an explanation may eventually be found that there seems to be no reason to attribute them to an extraterrestrial source without evidence that is much more convincing."

The principal author of the report and director of the project was Dr. Edward U. Condon, a distinguished physicist on the University of Colorado faculty.

A Report From Britain

One of the most puzzling reports reached the Colorado group only a few months ago, although it referred to an episode at Lakenheath Air Base in England in 1966. The base is used both by the United States and British forces.

Following are representative case histories from the University of Colorado report made public yesterday on unidentified flying objects. Verbatim excerpts from the reports are within quotation marks.

CASE 20

The civil defense department of a state in the Northwest reported investigating peculiar beeping sounds of practically unvarying pitch and repetition rate heard in the same location every night. "The most puzzling aspect of the sound was the lack of any visible source."

"A man whose house was at the bottom of the hill where the sound seemed to originate had been frightened by the sound, which he said came suddenly down from the hill and continued beeping loudly just above his house. . . . The sound was so eerie that he could 'take it' for only a few minutes before going into the house."

Stereo tape recordings of the sound were recorded and found, by comparison with Roger Torrey Peterson's recorded "Field Guide to Western Bird Calls," to be the call of the saw-whet owl. One of the birds was shot by a farmer during a beeping session. The owls are too small to be readily visible at night.

CASE 28

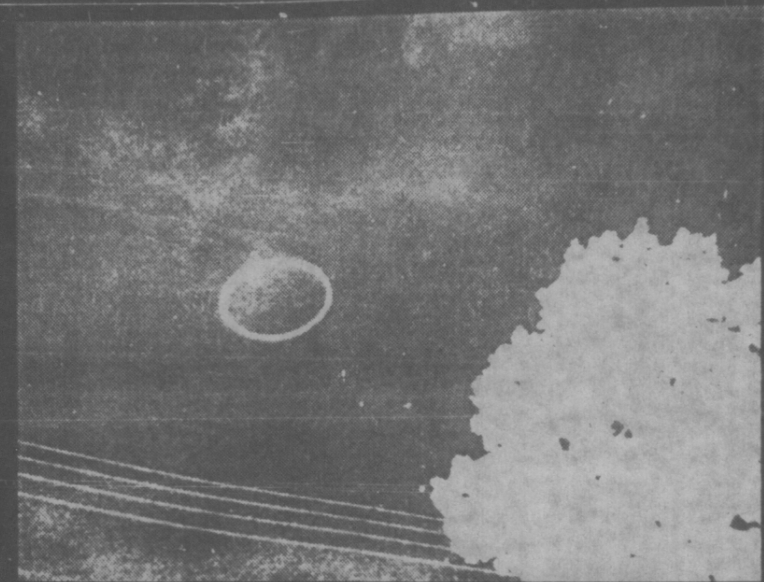
"A series of recurring sightings by multiple witnesses was reported from near Coarsegold, Calif. . . .

"The witnesses had organized a loose network for U.F.O. surveillance using citizens' band radio for communication covering an area of about an 80-mile radius. They not only had observed strange lights in the sky over several months, but also had photographed them and recorded the dates and times of their appearance and descriptions of their motions."

"One to six U.F.O.'s had been sighted per week, sometimes several during the same night. About 85 per cent of the sightings followed a recognizable pattern: Orange-white lights above the valley at night moved, hovered, disappeared and reappeared, and occasionally merged with one another."

Two Colorado investigators observed the lights repeatedly from a ranch 1,800 feet above the valley floor. The possibility was considered that some of the "hovering" lights might be on aircraft flying toward the observers, but the U.F.O. office at nearby Castle Air Force Base said no planes were in the air at that time.

However, it was disclosed that aerial refueling exercises were conducted from the air base. Large spotlights were turned on and off by the planes when these operations



This U.F.O., photographed over Fort Belvoir, Va., was seen to emit smoke (right) before disappearing.

targets were apparently birds.

One of the Stanford investigators termed this a "landmark case" in that experienced and reliable radar operators were involved as well as multiple radar and visual sightings, yet enough data were available to reconstruct and even, to some extent, repeat what had actually happened.

CASE 37

"Initial reports of an U.F.O. sighting suggested that it was an event with unsurpassed U.F.O. information content: A large bright object was seen that approached as close as 500 feet. . . . it had been seen repeatedly on successive mornings, and might be expected therefore to reappear while an investigator was on the scene."

"The pilot of a light aircraft had reportedly seen the object rise from a river while ground observers were watching it, and had pursued it in vain. . . . F.A.A. traffic control radar had allegedly reported that returns from both the aircraft and the unidentified object had appeared on the radarscope during the chase."

"The main observers of the predawn phenomenon were law enforcement officers on duty in 11 communities [in a Southeastern state]. . . .

"The object flew away from and then pursued police cars at speeds up to 70 m.p.h., and came close enough to one police car to light up the interior of the car so brightly that the wristwatches could be read."

Investigators flown to the scene interviewed key figures. The radar operator said he had been asked to look for a U.F.O. near the plane and

the object as "brightly metallic, silver or aluminum colored, with a touch of bronze." It appeared, they said, "to have a sort of superstructure." They were not excited by the episode and waited until Mother's Day to finish the film.

They did not seek publicity. A local newsman, tipped off by citizens, called and found the negatives "on the floor under a davenport, where the witnesses' children had been playing with them." So casual was the farmer about the affair that he did not even get off his tractor when being interviewed about it by a Colorado investigator.

The photographs and the scene where they were taken have been subjected to extensive analysis. The conclusion reads:

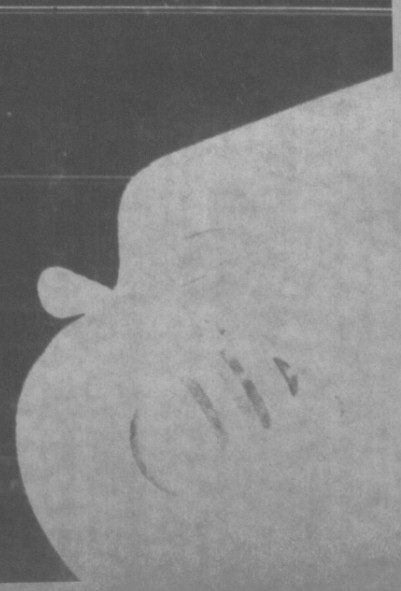
"This is one of the few U.F.O. reports in which all factors investigated—geometric, psychological, and physical—appear to be consistent with the assertion that an extraordinary flying object, silvery, metallic, disk shaped, tens of meters in diameter, and evidently artificial, flew within sight of two witnesses. It cannot be said that the evidence positively rules out a fabrication, although there are some physical factors such as the accuracy of cer-

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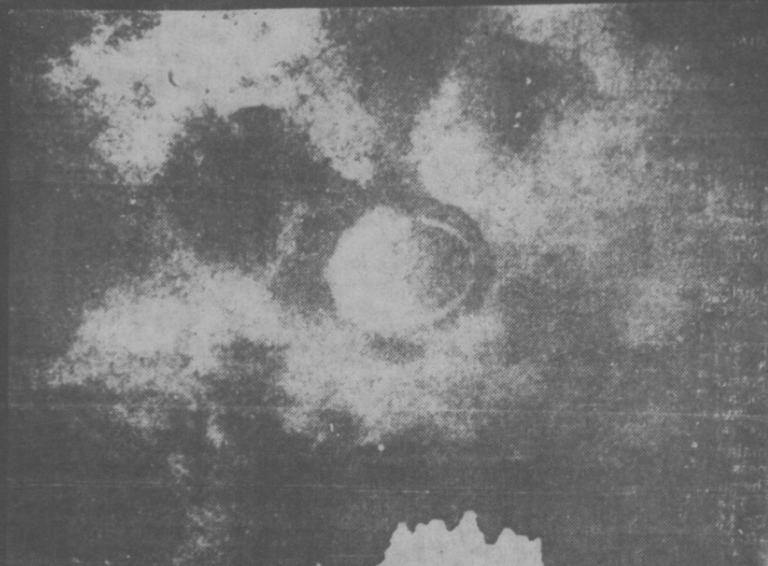
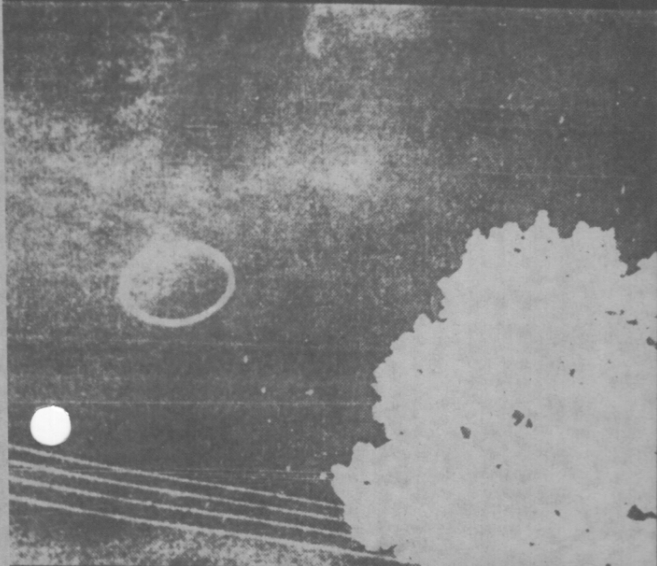
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An Army Belvoir, Va. photographed U.F.O. as it m sky. The ring a solid object diameter. The by the photog became a ve then v

The witness the episode photographed experiment, b finally reach U.F.O. investigation. A recon



Case Histories Appearing in Colorado Report on U.F.O.'s



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tain photometric measures of the original negatives which argue against fabrication."

CASE 50

An Army private at Fort Belvoir, Va., sighted and photographed a ring-shaped U.F.O. as it moved across the sky. The ring appeared to be a solid object some 60 feet in diameter. The ring as shown by the photographs, gradually became enveloped in smoke, then vanished.

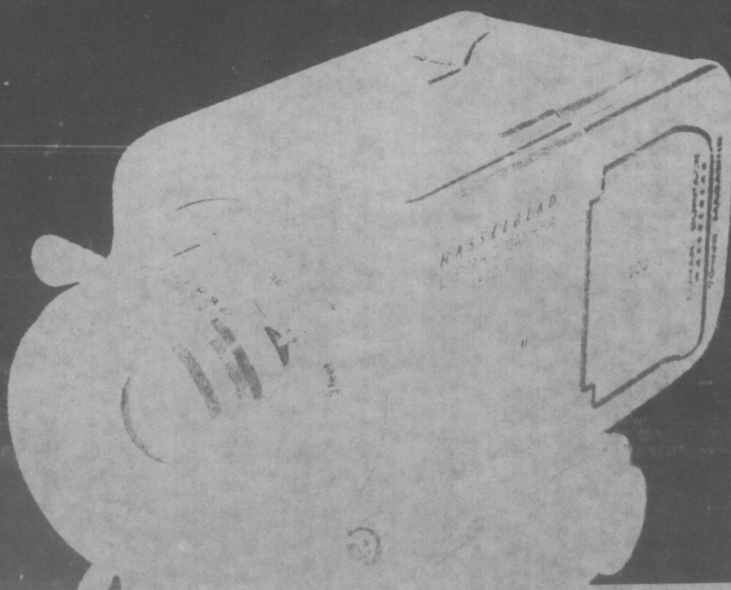
The witness did not report the episode fearing he had photographed some secret experiment, but his pictures finally reached a private U.F.O. investigation organization. A reconstruction of the

ring's motion from the photographs showed it to be drifting downwind from a site where an atomic bomb simulation had been carried out. These simulations sometimes generate ringlike clouds.

A Rio de Janeiro society columnist reported, in 1957, receiving metal fragments from a reader who said they were from a "flying disk" that disintegrated in the near Ubatuba. "The claim was published that analyses of the fragments, performed by a Brazilian government agency and others, showed the fragments to be magnesium of a purity unattainable by production and purification techniques known to man at that time."

The fragments have figured prominently in many U.F.O. books, one of which devotes 46 pages to their discovery and analysis. A sample was furnished by Jim and Coral Lorenzen, who organized a U.F.O. study group in Tucson, Ariz.

It was subjected to neutron activation analysis in the laboratories of the Bureau of Internal Revenue as was a run-of-the-mill magnesium sample furnished by the Dow Chemical Company. From these and other tests, the sample was found to be a magnesium-strontium alloy of considerably less purity than that of Dow products from before the date of the "find."



sleeves during the outcropping of saucer stories in July, 1947.

Drawing upon data compiled and published by the master, Fortians could have pointed to hundreds of similar manifestations that appeared in the skies of the world during the past two centuries.

In his writings Fort railed at the dogmatism of scientists, whom he accused of refusing to accept as evidence any phenomena that did not jibe with their preconceived theories. He wrote not only about things that stayed up in the sky but also about things that fell down. His books teem with heavenly falls of ants, arrows, ashes and shredded asbestos, of red snow and of black rain. From such data he "proved" to his own satisfaction an elaborate theory of super-continents anchored above the earth, whose inhabitants dispatched weird vessels on terrestrial voyages of discovery, flashed incomprehensible signals at bewildered mortals, and pelted us with their refuse. The scientists in their turn dismissed Fort as an inconsequential spoofer.

Fort's instances were culled from a wide variety of sources, among them newspapers and scientific journals, the log-books of sea captains and the observations of astronomers. His deductions from the facts are often deliberately fanciful, but his sources were authentic.

For over 200 years reputable sky-gazers, quoted by Fort, have seen disks, globes or balloons of many colors, by night and by day, as well as luminous or dark objects in the shapes of torpedoes and cylinders.

Aerial appearances of torpedoes caused a newspaper stir during the first two weeks of April, 1897, comparable to the saucer sensation of July, 1947. It began when a "mysterious light" like a powerful searchlight was seen over Kansas City. The next day The New York Sun reported that "it was directed toward the earth, traveling east at a rate of sixty miles an hour." A week or so later The New York Herald carried a story about mysterious lights over Chicago, but something new had been added—they emanated from torpedo-shaped craft.

An astronomer identified the appearance as the star Alpha Orionis, and practical jokers in great numbers climbed on the bandwagon. Like the saucer sensation of 1947, the torpedo sensation of 1897 petered out in ridicule.

Fort's condemned data are beginning to come into their own. Since his death, in 1932, some of his most "fantastic" conclusions have come to be regarded as at least plausible. The possibility of extraterrestrial visitations, no longer a dream for crackpots only, has become a proper subject for exhaustive investigation by the conservative military. Scientists of the utmost orthodoxy are considering the possibility of space platforms, and, while not on the scale of Fort's anchored super-continents, what is a space platform if not an anchored super-islet?

Whatever else Fort proved, or failed to prove, he presented conclusive evidence that humanity has been seeing things in the sky for a long, long time.

SONIA CONVERSE.

Villanova, Pa., Jan. 10, 1950.

Respect for the National Anthem

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Recently while watching the boxing show from New York on the Television Station WEWS the announcer, as is customary, just prior to the main bout

tions in which an explanation may eventually be found that there seems to be no reason to attribute them to an extraterrestrial source without evidence that is much more convincing."

The principal author of the report and director of the project was Dr. Edward U. Condon, a distinguished physicist on the University of Colorado faculty.

A Report From Britain

One of the most puzzling reports reached the Colorado group only a few months ago, although it referred to an episode at Lakenheath Air Base in England in 1956. The base is used both by the United States Air Force and the Royal Air Force.

Radar operators on the ground detected one or more targets that seemed to be moving at speeds as great as 2,000 or 4,000 miles an hour, although no sonic boom was heard. The targets made right angle turns at a few hundred miles an hour. Two R.A.F. fighters were sent out and one said it had obtained radar "gunlock" on the target.

However, the U.F.O. circled the fighter's tail and remained there regardless of the fighter's evasions. The plane ran low on fuel and landed. Ground personnel saw one or more white, rapidly moving objects.

"Although conventional or natural explanations [such as abnormal radar propagation] cannot be ruled out," said the report, "the probability of such seems low in this case."

In a more recent case, on May 13, 1967, traffic control radar detected a U.F.O. following a Braniff flight into Colorado Springs Airport. The "blip" on the radar pulled to the right as the airliner came down and it passed over the airport at an indicated height of some 200 feet—standard procedure for an overtaking plane.

However, those in the control tower could see nothing, nor could the crew of a Continental Airlines flight three or four miles behind the U.F.O. Gordon D. Thayer writes in the project report: "This must remain as one of the most puzzling radar cases on record and no conclusion is possible at this time."

The Colorado study turned to a variety of specialists for expert assistance. The Stanford Research Institute of Palo Alto, Calif., looked into cases involving unusual radar propagation. The Ford Motor Company helped study the magnetic patterns of cars that allegedly stalled or suffered electrical failures in the presence of U.F.O.'s.

When the body of a car is pressed into shape at the plant, the process imprints a certain magnetic pattern in the metal. All cars of a given make, model and year retain the same magnetic "signature" until hammering or a collision alters it. If a car were subjected to a strong magnetic field, such as that which could affect its electrical circuits, its magnetic signature would also be altered.

In all cases where cars had allegedly suffered such electrical effects, no change in magnetic signature could be found.

All told, the report presents 59 case histories selected as of special interest from several hundred that were reviewed. A few representative cases are described elsewhere on this page.

appeared and reappeared, and occasionally merged with one another."

Two Colorado investigators observed the lights repeatedly from a ranch 1,800 feet above the valley floor. The possibility was considered that some of the "hovering" lights might be on aircraft flying toward the observers, but the U.F.O. office at nearby Castle Air Force Base said no planes were in the air at that time.

However, it was disclosed that aerial refueling exercises were conducted from the air base. Large spotlights were turned on and off by the planes when these operations

ended. A small, unidentified object had appeared on the radarscope during the chase.

"The main observers of the predawn phenomenon were law enforcement officers on duty in 11 communities [in a Southeastern state]. . . .

"The object flew away from and then pursued police cars at speeds up to 70 m.p.h., and came close enough to one police car to light up the interior of the car so brightly that wristwatches could be read."

Investigators flown to the scene interviewed key figures. The radar operator said he had been asked to look for a U.F.O. near the plane and

Photo above was taken on May 11, 1950, by a farmer near McMinnville, Ore. Investigators concluded that "this is one of the few U.F.O. reports in which all factors investigated . . . appear to be consistent with the assertion that an extraordinary flying object . . . flew within sight of two witnesses." Fabrication was not ruled out, however.

were at night. The base finally furnished refueling schedules and they coincided with the U.F.O. sightings.

CASE 35

A stationary object with colored lights was seen above the ocean off the California coast. Radars at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Oxnard and Point Mugu, used to monitor flights on the Pacific missile range, were asked to look and reported many targets, most of them moving. Strange visual sightings also were reported.

Three flights of fighter aircraft were sent out to investigate, but could find nothing. Radar specialists from the Stanford Research Institute in Palo Alto, under contract with the Colorado project, visited the radar sites. The investigation involved examination of the radar, a study of weather records, and a review of tape recordings of talk between the fighters and the ground.

It was found that the movement of warm, dry air from inland over the cool sea had formed "ducts" in the atmosphere that turned radar beams, producing miragelike effects. The latter also apparently made the lights of a ship beyond the horizon appear in the air. Some of the

thought he saw it, but was now doubtful.

The airplane pilot said he had not actually seen the U.F.O. rise from near a river. Those on the ground told him the U.F.O. had jumped into the air and was now above him. It was then that he saw and chased a bright object.

Reconstruction of the police accounts showed that the U.F.O. was almost invariably in the east and that when the patrolmen went off duty at the end of their early morning watch it had risen in the sky and had become starlike.

It was concluded that in almost all these cases the U.F.O. was Venus, which at the time was exceptionally bright and subject, when near the horizon, to distortion into a variety of shapes and colors. The seeming motion of the planet in flight or pursuit was an illusion arising from motion of the police cars and aircraft.

CASE 46

On May 11, 1950, a farmer's wife was feeding rabbits in her yard near McMinnville, Ore., when she saw a disklike object "sort of gliding" across the sky. She called her husband who took two pictures of it. The rabbits remained calm. No flame was seen.

The witnesses described

Martin Agronsky, Reporter For C.B.S., Leaves Network

Martin Agronsky, the Columbia Broadcasting System network newsman, has left C.B.S. News as of Jan. 1, according to a C.B.S. spokesman.

Mr. Agronsky, who joined the network in April of 1964,

had earlier worked for the National Broadcasting Company and the American Broadcasting Company. At C.B.S. he was most recently host of "Face the Nation." He did his last broadcast Dec. 29.

He was vacationing in Florida yesterday and could not be reached for comment.

SCIENTISTS DISCUSS U.F.O. DESPITE PLEA

BOSTON, Dec. 26 (UE) — Liberals in the scientific establishment triumphed over conservatives today when the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science took up a full-scale discussion of unidentified flying objects.

The conservatives, led by Dr. Edward U. Condon of the University of Colorado, had appealed to Vice President Agnew for help in keeping "such nonsense" off the program.

Dr. Condon was the leader of a \$500,000 investigation of the phenomenon, which concluded that there was no evidence that unidentified flying objects were of extraterrestrial origin.

But Mr. Agnew did not act, and the program, planned for more than a year, began as scheduled.

Dr. Lester Grinspoon, a Harvard University psychiatrist, discussed mental disorders that permit their sufferers to accept illusions and hallucinations as real. He said mental illness was not required for faith in fantasies.

New York Times 11-12-69

End of the U.F.O. Hunt

The flying saucer buffs will be discouraged, but practically everybody else will applaud the Air Force decision to close down Project Blue Book and its fruitless hunt for what are called, in bureaucratic jargon, unidentified flying objects (U.F.O.). It is, in fact, surprising that the Air Force waited almost a year after the Condon Report punctured the U.F.O. bubble before taking this action. Some 21 years of work and hundreds of thousands of dollars of expenditure by the Air Force on this topic have produced gains neither for national security nor for science.

No doubt the true believers will continue the quest, convinced more than ever that some bureaucratic conspiracy is seeking to hush up the news that the earth is under extraterrestrial reconnaissance or has been visited by beings from elsewhere in the universe. This is the Age of Aquarius: astrologers are prospering and a stand selling computerized horoscopes does a thriving business in Grand Central Station. The landing of two manned expeditions on the moon in the past six months only strengthens the faithful in their conviction that space ships from other worlds are visiting this planet.

But the prosaic fact is that despite a great expenditure of time, effort and money, no really convincing evidence has been found to support such beliefs. There are better uses for the taxpayer's dollars than support of Project Blue Book.

New York Times 1-5-69

Identified Flying Object

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 30 (UPI)—An Air Force bomber crew today identified as a weather balloon an "unidentified flying object" reported at 35,000 feet over San Juan and Ponce. The B-52 was sent up to investigate the object after two Puerto Rican National Guard F-104 jet fighters had been unable to identify it.

Wright-Patterson Air Force base in Dayton, Ohio, spent two years sifting almost 400 cases. Their conclusion, made public last December, was that all of them could be accounted for in one of three ways: (1) misinterpretation of various conventional objects like balloons, meteors, or birds in flight; (2) a mild form of mass hysteria; (3) pure hoaxes.

More Theories Than "Saucers"

But if the Air Force figured that its official report would put an end to speculation, it was underestimating the public curiosity and imagination. If anything, the theories have multiplied. Some represent an elaboration or variation of the Air Force findings, while others have a distinct Buck Rogers flavor. Here are some of the ones that have been put forth to explain the celestial crockery:

Secret Weapon. The magazine U. S. News and World Report says in its current issue that the disks are aircraft of a revolutionary design—a combination helicopter and fast jet plane. It says well-documented accounts show these planes to be 105 feet in diameter and circular in shape, with what appear to be jet nozzles all around the outer rim. Indications are, according to the magazine, that the "saucers" are being developed by the Navy. This story brought emphatic denials from the President and from Defense Secretary Louis Johnson. Mr. Truman said that if there was any such project in the works, he had not heard about it. Igor Sikorsky, noted aeronautical engineer and a pioneer in helicopter design, commented: "I doubt very much that at the present stage of our knowledge we could combine a helicopter and a jet plane in this fashion."

Could They Be Russian?

Soviet Missiles. Reports of "flying saucers" in Alaska and in Scandinavia gave rise to speculation that the Russians might be experimenting with some strange new rockets. Proponents of this theory recalled that the Nazis were far ahead of us in the development of guided missiles, and that some of their top scientists are now working for Russia. Air Force investigators looked into this prospect, but reported they could find no substantiation.

Weather Balloons. Military authorities believe a good many "saucer" cases are attributable to weather observation balloons and radar target balloons. The United States Weather Bureau and the armed forces have occasion to use various types of these balloons to gather information on atmospheric conditions. The radar balloons dangle a six-cornered target of aluminum foil which frequently catches the sun's rays and could be mistaken for a flying disk.

Planets or Meteors. Among scientists there is a strong suspicion that some of the perplexing sights that have been reported may be traced to meteors flashing across the sky, or to the planet Venus, which is the nearest major planet to the earth. When one of the mysterious disks was spotted in Kentucky, an astronomer was summoned and he identified it positively as the planet, which at that time happened to be particularly close to the earth.

Seeing Things

Optical Illusions. The experts point out that the sun, the stars

THOSE FLYING SAUCERS: ARE OR AREN'T THEY?

Everybody, Including the President, Is
Puzzled and Many Guesses Are Made

By JOSEPH NOLAN

The mystery of the "flying saucers" was accorded renewed attention last week, this time even by President Truman himself. The President said he was just as puzzled as the next fellow by the latest flurry of reports about weird and wonderful sights in the sky.

A police chief in Illinois swore he saw a "strange disk-like object, reddish in the center, with blue lights on the outer edges." Residents of an Ohio city reported "two bright lights in the sky," each trailing a streak of orange flame. Other "saucer" stories popped up in such widely scattered points as Turkey, Argentina, Germany, China and Chile.

The reports were reminiscent of the ones that made the rounds back in the summer of 1947. In June of that year, a business man named Kenneth Arnold, piloting his private plane in Washington State, spied nine shimmering disks cruising along in the vicinity of Mount Rainier. He told his story to the newspapers and pretty soon people all over the country were seeing "saucers." Some of them looked like "shiny chromium hub caps off a car." Others resembled "an ice-cream cone topped with red." Still others suggested a teardrop, a doughnut, or a ball of fire.

The Air Force inaugurated "Project Saucer" to investigate and evaluate the reports. Experts at Wright-Patterson Air Force base in Dayton, Ohio, spent two years sifting almost 400 cases. Their conclusion, made public last December, was that all of them could be accounted for in one of three ways: (1) misinterpretation of various conventional objects like balloons, meteors, or birds in flight; (2) a mild form of mass hysteria; (3) pure hoaxes.

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was advanced recently by True Magazine. It has a counterpart in stories making the rounds on the West Coast to the effect that one of the disks crashed and that a body was thrown free of the wreckage, the body of a monkey-like creature about three feet tall. The Air Force insists that its investigations "lend no support to the view that the 'saucers' may come from another planet."

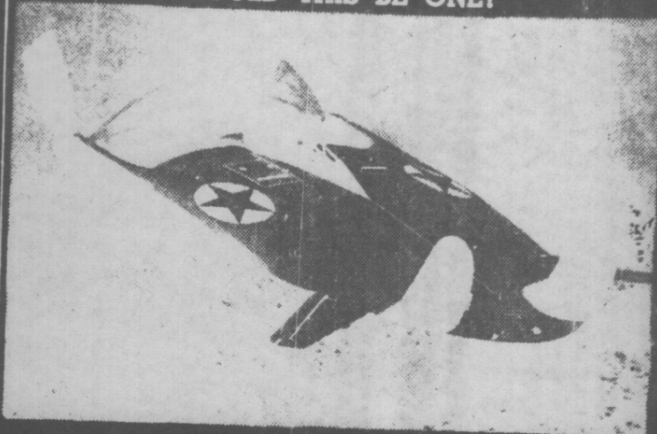
Despite the frequency with which the flying disks have turned up, most people have trouble discussing them with a straight face. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, in a rare moment of whimsy, suggested that perhaps they were caused by a Russian

discus thrower who didn't know his own strength.

Speaking as a psychologist, Prof. G. Milton Smith of the College of the City of New York, offered this theory: "The explanation of the saucers is obvious—they originated in Scotland, where the Loch Ness monster caused such a sensation several years ago. The sea serpent, angered by a lack of attention, has

been discharging eggs at super-sonic velocity by lashing its tail about. These eggs have been floating through the stratosphere and as they descend toward the earth their rotary motion has flattened them into the shape of disks. The glowing effect reported by some observers is undoubtedly due to frictional changes at various altitudes."

COULD THIS BE ONE?



The V-173, experimental fighter the Navy developed during the war.

Big-Smar

The Chieftain De

MOST POPULAR PONTIAC OF THEM

The beautiful Chieftain De Luxe Four-Door Sedan . . . A big, luxurious loads of room for solid comfort . . . Wide, comfortable seats with restful cushions . . . Arm rests and quality floor coverings . . . Wide, easy-access child-proof locks . . . Luggage space galore in a trunk with counter-balanced lid . . . Super-safe, super-strong all steel Bodies by Fisher . . . And performance will thrill you every time you drive!

By WALDEMAR KAEMPFERT

The mystery of the flying saucers has been solved. Last week Dr. Urner Liddel, chief of the nuclear physics branch of the Office of Naval Research, announced that they were plastic unmanned sounding balloons with the unprecedented diameter of 100 feet. "Skyhooks," they are called. They have been sent up as high as twenty miles since 1947 for the purpose of gathering more information about the upper air and about cosmic rays.

Dr. Liddel says that he has been vainly trying to tell the incredulous for three years that the flying saucers are balloons. He has analyzed 2,000 reports from observers of saucers and found that most of the observers did not know a sounding balloon when they saw one or else mistook the effects of light for strange aircraft.

Dr. Liddel clinches his case by exhibiting a telescopic photograph of a Skyhook that was blown along over Minneapolis at a height of nearly fifteen miles. On the picture the Skyhook looks very much like a saucer. From the ground "you see only the illuminated cup of the bottom," explains Dr. Liddel. Soaring imaginations could see in the light reflected by one side of a Skyhook the glow of an atomic engine. "The wisp of the balloon's instrument-filled tail may impress you as the exhaust."

First Sight of "Saucers"

The flying-saucer delusion started late in June, 1947, when Kenneth Arnold of Boise, Idaho, piloting his own plane near Mount Rainier, Washington, saw "a terrific blue flash" and nine peculiar objects about twenty-three miles away traveling at 1,200 miles an hour. To him each of these objects looked like a saucer which had been thrown across water. That is how the term "flying saucers" originated.

There is nothing strange about Arnold's seeing a string of nine saucers. Sometimes clusters of balloons are sent up by the Navy, but they are not more than fifteen feet in diameter each. The Air Force dismisses Arnold's account thus: "Since the sighting occurred at sunset when light conditions change rapidly and illusory effects are most likely, the objects could have been ordinary aircraft, balloons, birds or pure illusion. Insufficient information." Besides, Arnold could not possibly have seen much if the saucers were traveling at the incredible speed of 1,200 miles an hour.

To sift truth from fiction the Air Force inaugurated "Project Saucer," a task that called for the critical examination of hundreds of eye-witness accounts. With the widely published announcement that "Project Saucer" was discontinued on Dec. 27, 1949, for lack of evidence to support these eye-witness accounts, it might be supposed that there would be an end to wild imaginings and false deductions. But there wasn't. The romancing actually increased.

In 1950 a salesman turned up in Los Angeles and in the course of a convivial evening told a story of a flying saucer that had crashed into a Mexican mountain. In the saucer were the corpses of two midgets three feet tall covered with hair. The newspaper men present published the yarn. Perhaps this was the inspiration of Frank Scully's widely read book in which midgets from another world also figured and in which the author dwelt upon the report of an unidentified scientist, Dr. Gee (an alias), on the construction of the space ship in which the midgets were found. Scully decided that the ship had traveled to the earth from another world along lines of magnetic force (of which science knows

nothing) it is pointed out that errors are frequently made in identifying objects. Thus the moon appears larger on the horizon than at the zenith. A spoon in a glass of water looks as if it were bent. In a clear, desert atmosphere distant objects seem nearer than they are. A point of light in a dark room will appear to gyrate, though it is stationary. Few eye-witnesses of events can be trusted to describe accurately and without adornments what they saw.

Why the Secrecy?

Now that the Office of Naval Research has told us through Dr. Liddel that the flying saucers are really Skyhooks, huge plastic bags freighted with measuring instruments and a radio transmitter to signal information gathered by the instruments, the wonder is that so much time, money and effort were lavished on "Project Saucer." Why all the secrecy? Plastic gas bags are nothing new to physicists who study cosmic rays in the stratosphere. To enlarge a plastic bag to a diameter of 100 feet is surely no feat that must be regarded as a military secret. As for cosmic-ray detectors they are at least a quarter of a century old. To release the instruments after a measured time and let them drop to the earth by parachutes is also old.

Had the Air Force come out in 1947 with the frank statement that experiments were being conducted with huge sounding balloons, there would have been fewer fantasies about flying saucers.

It may be that the Air Force was prompted by fear of a third World War to investigate the many wild tales that poured in upon it. Perhaps the Soviet engineers had designed long-range missiles. Who could tell? Besides, flying saucers had been seen in Europe, too. In disposing of supposed Soviet machinations, Andrei Y. Gromyko sarcastically suggested that perhaps the flying saucers were hurled by a Russian discus expert who did not know how strong he was.

Have we heard the last of the flying saucers? Probably not. The denials of the Air Force of two years ago had no effect. In fact, more stories of flying saucers were circulated after "Project Saucer" was discontinued on Dec. 27, 1949, than before. There is reason to believe that bigger and better meteorological and cosmic-ray balloons will soon float into the upper atmosphere. When they do we shall probably hear more fantastic accounts of mysterious visitations and sights unless the Air Force decides that unnecessary secrecy does not pay.

For Polio Sufferers Mechanical Coughing Device Aids Patients With Short Breath

Dr. Alvan L. Barach of Columbia recently told a conference of clinical and medical research men that a newly developed "mechanical coughing device" promises to be an aid in treating polio patients who find it hard to breathe. After successful trials Barach was awarded a March of Dimes grant of \$8,300 to continue his studies.

Inability to cough up secretions in the lungs and bronchial tubes may lead to serious—and often fatal—complications. Barach's mechanical cough device is attached to a "pressure-equalizing chamber" that resembles the familiar iron lung. Changes in the air pressures within the tank cause air to flow in and out of the lungs. In this type of respirator, the patient can breathe at will to the extent of his

to be 100 feet in diameter and circular in shape, with what appear to be jet nozzles all around the outer rim. Indications are, according to the magazine, that the "saucers" are being developed by the Navy. This story brought emphatic denials from the President and from Defense Secretary Louis Johnson. Mr. Truman said that if there was any such project in the works, he had not heard about it. Igor Sikorsky, noted aeronautical engineer and a pioneer in helicopter design, commented: "I doubt very much that at the present stage of our knowledge we could combine a helicopter and a jet plane in this fashion."

Could They Be Russian?

Soviet Missiles. Reports of "flying saucers" in Alaska and in Scandinavia gave rise to speculation that the Russians might be experimenting with some strange new rockets. Proponents of this theory recalled that the Nazis were far ahead of us in the development of guided missiles, and that some of their top scientists are now working for Russia. Air Force investigators looked into this prospect, but reported they could find no substantiation.

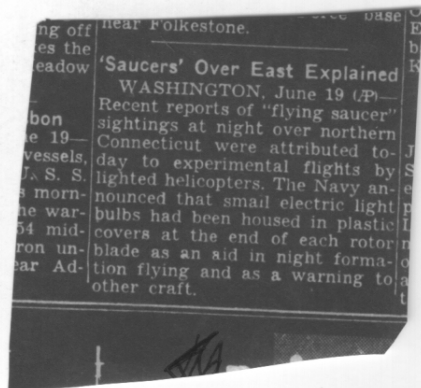
Weather Balloons. Military authorities believe a good many "saucer" cases are attributable to weather observation balloons and radar target balloons. The United States Weather Bureau and the armed forces have occasion to use various types of these balloons to gather information on atmospheric conditions. The radar balloons dangle a six-cornered target of aluminum foil which frequently catches the sun's rays and could be mistaken for a flying disk.

Planets or Meteors. Among scientists there is a strong suspicion that some of the perplexing sights that have been reported may be traced to meteors flashing across the sky, or to the planet Venus, which is the nearest major planet to the earth. When one of the mysterious disks was spotted in Kentucky, an astronomer was summoned and he identified it positively as the planet, which at that time happened to be particularly close to the earth.

Seeing Things

Optical Illusions. The experts point out that the sun, the stars and the senses are in the habit of playing tricks on us. Prof. C. C. Wyllie, University of Iowa astronomer, gives this example: "In driving west in the morning hours, if an airplane crosses the road some distance ahead, the sunlight reflected from its windows may obliterate the outline of the plane, giving the appearance of a round or oval and brilliant spot of light moving in the sky." Some illusions become even more vivid when a person is in an airplane.

Interplanetary Visitors. The "saucers" carry scouts from another planet, intent on learning the ways of the earth. This theory



New York Times 23-8-54

of the Steuben Society and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

3 JETS CHASE, MISS 'CRAZY' SKY OBJECT

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. Y., Aug. 22—

Nobody yet knows what it was. But like countless mysterious objects that have whirled through the heavens in recent years—or at least caused people to stare at them—this one was a flying saucer to a lot of folks today.

At 11 A. M. a phone call from near-by Valhalla reached Westchester County Airport here. Malcolm McDonald, attendant in flight operations, listened closely as the voice insisted the thing had been "moving like crazy and bouncing up and down."

Mr. McDonald consulted with Frank Heyman, another attendant. Mr. Heyman peered up. To him, there was a "disc bobbing around in the sky" at an estimated 33,000 to 39,000 feet. The altitude could be approximated because of official cloud data.

Soon the phone rang again. David Finger, owner of the private Westchester Airport at Armonk reported that several calls were coming into his field.

So Mr. Heyman phoned Maj. Eugene Bennett of the Air National Guard Base here. Three jet pilots, about to take off on routine training missions, were told to "look out" for the saucer. The fliers saw something from the ground but couldn't find it aloft. They reported it was probably a weather balloon.

Such balloons have been mistaken for saucers before. They are sent up by many air stations and have a swift rate of climb. Helium enables them to go higher than the searching jet. So it would not be unusual for a balloon to outdistance a plane looking for it.

"To me," said one earthbound witness today, "it was translucent, silvery and the shape of a dirigible."

The Mitchell Air Force Base at Garden City, L. I., said phoned reports had been "discounted" after a check with the Suffolk County Air Force Base at West Hampton. Regular patrols from West Hampton were not alerted.

SCIENCE IN REVIEW

The Flying Saucers, After Years of Mystery And Rumor, Turn Out to Be Balloons

By WALDEMAR KAEMPFERT

The mystery of the flying saucers has been solved. Last week Dr. Urner Liddel, chief of the nuclear physics branch of the Office of Naval Research, announced that they were plastic unmanned sounding balloons with the unprecedented diameter of 100 feet. "Skyhooks," they are called. They have been sent up as high as twenty miles since 1947 for the purpose of gathering more information about the upper air and about cosmic rays.

Dr. Liddel says that he has been vainly trying to tell the incredulous for three years that the flying saucers are balloons. He has analyzed 2,000 reports from observers of saucers and found that most of the observers did not know a sounding balloon when they saw one or else mistook the effects of light for strange aircraft.

Dr. Liddel clinches his case by exhibiting a telescopic photograph of a Skyhook that was blown along over Minneapolis at a height of nearly fifteen miles. On the picture the Skyhook looks very much like a saucer. From the ground "you see only the illuminated cup of the bottom," explains Dr. Liddel. Soaring imaginations could see in the light reflected by one side of a Skyhook the glow of an atomic engine. "The wisp of the balloon's instrument-filled tail may impress you as the exhaust."

First Sight of "Saucers"

The flying-saucer delusion started late in June, 1947, when Kenneth Arnold of Boise, Idaho, piloting his own plane near Mount Rainier, Washington, saw "a terrific blue flash" and nine peculiar objects about twenty-three miles away traveling at 1,200 miles an hour. To him each of these objects looked like a saucer which had been thrown across water. That is how the term "flying saucers" originated.

There is nothing strange about Arnold's seeing a string of nine saucers. Sometimes clusters of balloons are sent up by the Navy, but they are not more than fifteen feet in diameter each. The Air Force dismisses Arnold's account thus: "Since the sighting occurred at sunset when light conditions change rapidly and illusory effects are most likely, the objects could have been ordinary aircraft, balloons, birds or pure illusion. Insufficient information." Besides, Arnold could not possibly have seen much if the saucers were traveling at the incredible speed of 1,200 miles an hour.

To sift truth from fiction the Air Force inaugurated "Project Saucer," a

laboratory it is pointed out that errors are frequently made in identifying objects. Thus the moon appears larger on the horizon than at the zenith. A spoon in a glass of water looks as if it were bent. In a clear, desert atmosphere distant objects seem nearer than they are. A point of light in a dark room will appear to gyrate, though it is stationary. Few eye-witnesses of events can be trusted to describe accurately and without adornments what they saw.

Why the Secrecy?

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18-2-51

drawn and unhappy child who can't seem to make friends? What could I do for a distraught mother who must undergo surgery and has no one to care for the children while she is in the hospital? What could I do for an aged and widowed father who feels he isn't wanted by his grown children?" Having asked these questions, our reader was able to recognize how deep is the need of the Neediest. He concluded it takes more than sympathy alone, more than just friendly advice, to be of concrete assistance to troubled families and individuals.

Fortunately, he knew too that the agencies that share in the annual appeal for New York City's Neediest are able to provide not only warmth and friendliness but also the specialized skills necessary to help our neighbors in their hour of sadness and trouble. These skills are basic in the modern profession of social work. When you give to the Neediest appeal you can feel confident that the finest professional and human skills will act in your behalf to help your neighbor in trouble.

THE PRESS IN SPAIN

Francisco Spain is apparently to have a new press law. Its form, according to the new Spanish Ambassador to Washington, Señor Arelliza, is yet to be decided and may or may not, as our Madrid correspondent wrote, provide for all-powerful newspaper editors appointed by the Government. However, we can be sure that the new law is going to prevent freedom of the press, just as the present "temporary" decree of 1938 does.

It is axiomatic that a totalitarian regime—whether it is Left-Wing or Right-Wing, Communist or Fascist—cannot permit a free press. In the case of Generalissimo Franco there is a personal impediment, for he has a completely military mind and could not stand the indiscipline and loss of control that a free press would represent. His fear—and it is shared by his supporters—is that liberty will inevitably turn into license.

The real fear, even when it is not recognized or acknowledged, is that freedom is a threat to a man or a party determined to stay in power.

PHILIPPINE TRADE PACT

It was possible to reach some important agreements on the revision of the trade relationship between the United States and the Philippines in a relatively short time because of the

The Russians may be seeing them, but they won't tell. An inquiry made last year into 3,000 reports of flying saucers placed some of the blame on birds, light reflections, weather balloons and the planet Venus. The report did not suggest that the flying saucers came from Venus, we must hasten to add, but only that Venus caused some unusual light effects along the horizon.

Some of us would hate to see the mystery cleared up one way or the other. Maybe there are flying saucers, maybe not. Maybe they come from Mars, carrying crews of funny little men, and maybe not. But they do take one's mind off the cold war, unless—unhappy thought!—they come from Russia.

Topics of The Times

Double Golden Anniversary This Christmas season marks a double golden anniversary. Two separate events that took place in

1904 on opposite sides of the Atlantic in the intervening fifty years have merged into one of the traditionally important parts of the annual celebration of this most cheerful of our holidays. In Atlantic City that year a group of dedicated doctors launched the first nation-wide attack against a specific disease with the organization of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, later shortened to the National Tuberculosis Association. Today the organization has 3,000 affiliates—in every state of the Union, Puerto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone and Guam, with local organizations functioning within the state groups. And the work of this vast network is supported by the sale of brightly colored slips of gummed paper that sell for a penny apiece—Christmas Seals.

Royal Sense of Public Relations Five thousand miles distant from Atlantic City an idea came around the same time to a

Danish postman named Einar Holboell, whose kind face clouded whenever he thought of sickly children. The idea came as he was sorting the Christmas mail piling high in the Copenhagen post office. With the holiday spirit of giving so strong, he reasoned, why not a special Christmas stamp? There were so many letters and so many packages that a

In The Nation

Threat to a Great Function of Government

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—In the three coordinate branches of the Government today the news that an editor had spurned the assistance of the Library of Congress in preparing a speech for an official occasion evoked a combination of amazement and alarm. The amazement was that one of the most widespread activities of the federal system had been viewed as other than the benevolent service which hardly anyone on the Government payroll would dream of doing without. The alarm was that the editor's reaction might set in train an insensate movement to do away with the legion of official ghost writers on that same payroll.

These emotions pervaded the entire range of the federal establishment from the entomologists in the Department of Agriculture to the law clerks in the chambers from which issue the black-robed judges to make the Constitution conform to what they believe it should. The best of entomologists may lack the gift of transmitting their researches to a lay audience in popular terms, but ready to solve the difficulty is the publicity office of the department by which hymenoptera are swiftly translated into "ants." The wisest of jurists may be a little rusty on the statutes and the precedents, or wish to have an entirely new statute made to suit their conclusions. At hand to dispel the problem are their clerks, fresh from the law schools.

In the higher levels of administration the ghost writers are even more valued by public servants who are not at their best in English composition, but haven't the time for it. And, though the production of oratorical and other prose is the principal business conducted in the Capitol, many members of Congress are in similar plight. Therefore, they are careful to include on their staffs what they conceive to be—and often are—experts on the subject. And in almost no time audiences are listening with admiration to the horns of Ghostland, far from faintly blowing, and the headlines are not much behind.

Requests Anticipated

—Nor do the literary assistants always

Si moltiplicano in tutta Italia
gli "incontri ravvicinati" di vario tipo:
vediamo che cosa ne pensano
intellettuali, sacerdoti e scienziati

PRONTI ad accogliere gli Ufo? Pronti, prontissimi. Gli aeroporti per l'atterraggio sono stati abbozzati, gli schemi di avvistamento predisposti. Dal punto di vista logistico, materiale, nessun problema. Ma, e gli schemi mentali? Dove li ficcheremo questi Ufo, se veramente arrivano? C'è posto per loro nell'organizzazione teorica (e/o teologica) di un marxista, di un cattolico, di un filosofo laico, di uno psicanalista?

Ho interpellato (fra gli altri) un filosofo marxista come Umberto Cerroni, un teologo come il gesuita Domenico Grasso, un filosofo laico come Guido Calogero, uno psicanalista junghiano come Aldo Carotenuto. E tutti hanno risposto: siamo pronti. Non abbiamo problemi di aggiustamento teorico: o, se ce ne sono, siamo perfettamente in grado di risolverli.

Cominciamo da chi è quasi per «vocazione» più pronto degli altri: Guido Calogero, inventore della «filosofia del dialogo». «E perché mai un essere pensante extraterrestre dovrebbe porci dei problemi? Dei problemi diversi da quelli che ci porrebbe, per esempio, un umanoide che scopriremmo nel Mato Grosso? Il problema sarebbe sempre e soltanto quello di instaurare un dialogo. Difficile — lei dice — con esseri tanto diversi? Difficile, ma non impossibile. Ha presente il caso di Elena Keller? Era nata cieca sorda e muta. Eppure qualcuno, con infinita pazienza, riuscì ad entrare in contatto con lei. A farla capire, a farsi capire».

«Lei mi chiede: e se questi Ufo fossero aggressivi? Possibile anche questo. Ma come faccio a saperlo, se non instauro un dialogo con loro? Se non mi metto in condizione di capire le loro vere intenzioni, e di far capire le mie? La volontà di capire, la legge del dialogo, l'imperativo della comprensione: ecco i principi che ci devono guidare in un eventuale incontro ravvicinato con gli Ufo».

Siamo pronti, allora. Possiamo alzare fiduciosamente gli occhi al cielo. Nel 1958 Gustav Jung pubblicò un libriccino dal titolo *Su cose che si vedono nel cielo*. «L'uomo», diceva, «vede cose che appaiono nel cielo e le



Dai cattolici ai marxisti tutti pronti al "benvenuto"

di BENIAMINO PLACIDO

raffigura perché le vuol vedere». Come la mettiamo allora se si scopre che alcune delle cose che vediamo nel cielo ci sono davvero, non ce le siamo «raffigurate» noi?

«Nessun imbarazzo, nessun problema», mi assicura Aldo Carotenuto, direttore della Rivista di psicologia analitica junghiana. Il fatto che vediamo delle cose perché mossi da un desiderio non vuol dire che quelle cose poi veramente non esistono. Il fatto che abbiamo bisogno di Dio, e ce lo «inventiamo», non vuol dire che un Dio non possa poi veramente esistere. Jung ha sempre avuto cura di analizzare questi fenomeni (la religione, l'occultismo, l'astrologia) dal puro punto di vista psicologico, senza mai pronunciarsi sulla loro corrispondenza ad eventuali realtà di fatto. E come avrebbe potuto?

Boria

geocentrica

E per un marxista? Un filosofo marxista come Umberto Cerroni è contento innanzitutto di essere interpellato: «Meno male che una volta tanto interpellate anche noi altri e non solo i cosmologi. S. m. m. m. m. l'«esistenza» degli Ufo? No, dal punto di vista metodologico, proprio no. Dal punto di vista del merito, della sostanza sì, ma non in senso negativo. Anzi, sa cosa le dico? Che mi farebbe un gran piacere se qualche extra-terrestre arrivasse. Ci farebbe abbassare questa nostra testa piena di boria geocentrica. Per certi «soggettivisti», poi, per quelli che arrivano addirittura a credere che il mondo stia proprio nella nostra organizzazione mentale del mondo, la botta in testa sarebbe più che salutare. Avremmo la conferma della continuità, della regolarità, dell'oggettività dell'Universo. Le pare poco?».

Possibile che questi Ufo non creino nessun imbarazzo a nessuno? Nemmeno ai cattolici? Lo chiedo a Padre Sorge, direttore de *La civiltà cattolica*.

«Gli Ufo?», mi risponde ridacchiando per telefono. «Un mio amico li ha visti. Io no, però grandi problemi teologici non dovrebbero esserci. Perché non cerca Padre Grasso? Lui ci ha già pensato. Vedrà che le chiarirà tutto».

Padre Domenico Grasso, professore di teologia pastorale alla Gregoriana, mi lascia in portineria — con un delizioso bigliettino di auguri per Natale — una dichiarazione scritta che mi rinvia a sua volta a San Paolo. Il quale lo ha già detto, a suo tempo che il Cristo «è l'im-

agine del Dio invisibile, primogenito avanti ogni creatura: poiché in lui tutte le cose furono create, quelle celesti e quelle terrene, le visibili e le invisibili».

E' vero, sinora queste parole sono state riferite esclusivamente agli abitanti della terra. Ma basta escludere l'esclusiva per attribuirle a tutti gli abitanti del creato.

Pesci

e gabbiani

Dove trovare uno scettico, in questa atmosfera di generale fiducia, e poi sotto Natale? Mi rivolgo a Piero Angela, autore delle trasmissioni (e controverse) trasmissioni televisive sulla parapsicologia. «Un momento», mi dice, «non facciamo confusione». Gli Ufo sono l'esatto contrario della parapsicologia. La parapsicologia contraddice tutte le nostre conoscenze scientifiche. Gli Ufo le confermano tutte: è estremamente probabile — basta conoscere la statistica — che la vita da qualche parte dell'Universo ci sia».

Allora ci sono anche gli Ufo?

«Un momento, un momento. Ci sono due "ma". Primo: la distanza. Se vengono, vengono da distanze quasi inimmaginabili. Secondo, la scarsa attendibilità delle os-

servazioni finora fatte».

Allora non ci sono?

«Forse no, ma se ci fossero» (a questo punto la voce di Angela si carica di entusiasmo) «penso che ricchezza, penso alla straordinaria quantità di nuove nozioni scientifiche che ci porterebbero con loro: una meraviglia!».

Conclusione: il nostro atteggiamento nei confronti degli Ufo è profondamente cambiato negli ultimi tempi. Non solo non si sente più in giro il «ragionamento del pesce» («non ci possono essere esseri viventi al di fuori di me, al di fuori del mare. Mancano le condizioni: non c'è l'acqua salata...»). Comincia a perdere terreno anche il «ragionamento del gabbiano», che si esprime in italiano nella formula «vede gli Ufo chi della terra è stufo». Lo chiamo «ragionamento del gabbiano» perché l'ho trovato formulato al suo meglio con effetti involontariamente comici in un articolo di William Buckley, il noto commentatore politico (dichiaratamente reazionario) americano.

Ma dove andremo a finire? strepitava Buckley l'estate scorsa in un articolo apparso sulla *International Herald Tribune* (titolo: «Anche i gabbiani lo fanno»). Non basta questo scorcio aumento della omosessualità fra gli uomini e le donne. Adesso gli Osservatori scientifici della California segnalano un consistente aumento della omosessualità anche fra i gabbiani.

Come a dire: sono tutte cose che vediamo noi, con la nostra mente malata. Eh no! non è «scientifico» ragionare così. Può darsi che vediamo più omosessualità nei gabbiani perché siamo diventati più permissivi e più Ufo in ciclo perché siamo sempre più irrequieti. Ma può ben darsi anche che gabbiani omosessuali e Ufo in ciclo ci siano da sempre. Eravamo noi che non li vedevamo perché troppo inibiti, o troppo quieti.

Come che sia, noi siamo pronti. Al contrario di quel che pensava Amleto, non ci sono più cose in terra e in cielo che non siano contenute (o contenibili) nella nostra filosofia. Adesso tocca a loro, agli Ufo, decidersi ad atterrare. Non hanno più scuse.

E' in edicola il numero di

Critica Sociale

del 19 dicembre che contiene fra l'altro:

Italo Pietra / L'Italia dei primati
Paolo Pillitteri / I fratelli Taviani
Giuseppe Tamburrano / Socialismo: idee e fatti
Rudi Dutschke / Neutralità e socialismo
Roberto Guiducci / La rivoluzione terziaria

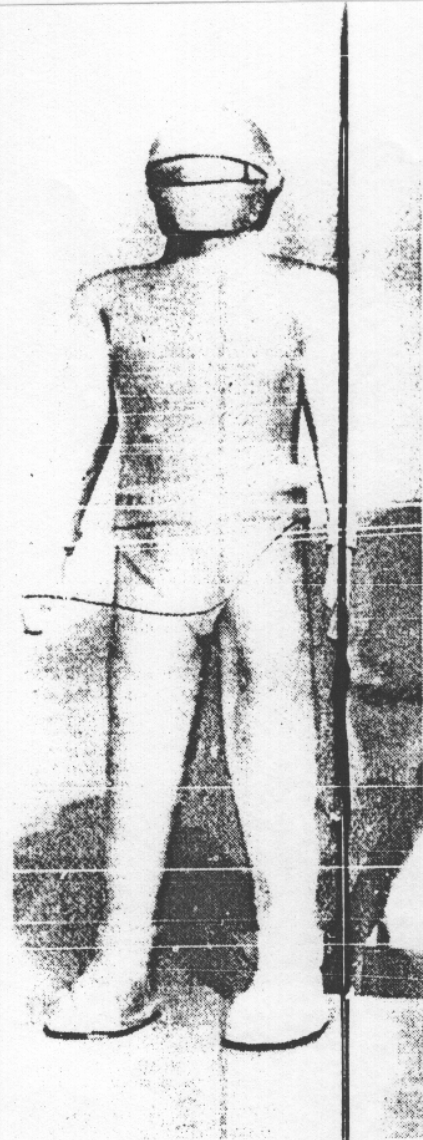
NEW YORK — Carter ci crede. Racconta di aver visto nel 1969 un corpo brillante, delle dimensioni della luna, a un centinaio di metri di distanza: poi la visione svanì. «Era un Ufo», aveva dichiarato in una intervista del 1976, quando lui stesso per gli americani era una specie di Ufo della politica.

Nel 1973, dopo un'ondata di segnalazioni particolarmente massicce venne fatto negli Stati Uniti un sondaggio sull'argomento. L'11 per cento degli interrogati affermò di avere visto un Ufo, mentre il 51 per cento si dichiarò convinto che gli Ufo non sono né l'effetto di un'allucinazione né uno scherzo dell'immaginazione. Del resto, la maggior

Anche
Carter
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uno

...complessi, di
profondamente
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...si sente più
...giornamento del
...ci possono es-
...sistenti al di fuo-
...di fuori del ma-
...le condizioni:
...qua salata...»
...perdere terreno
...giornamento del
...che si esprime
...nella formula
...chi della ter-
...Lo chiamo «ra-
...del gabbiano»
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...con effetti in-
...te comici in
...li William Buc-
...o commentato
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anche a me di prendere luc-
ciole per lanterne. Eppure,
un certo mestiere ce l'ho. Ma
ricordo benissimo quella vol-
ta che, all'osservatorio di
Saint Michel, in Francia, vi-
di passare tre o quattro og-
getti neri che mi paiono cor-
nacchie. «Guarda le cornac-
chie», pensai. Dopo un po'
ecco il "bang"; erano aerei
supersonici. Ma non avendo
sentito il rumore, e non cono-
scendo la distanza... Guar-
dando il cielo, è facilissimo
prendere abbagli: manca
ogni punto di riferimento. Si
dice, per esempio, di certi
oggetti: "va a 300 kilome-
tri l'ora". In realtà è impos-
sibile, a occhio, misurare.
Non conoscendo le dimensio-
ni, poi...»

Margherita Hack, da quin-
dici anni direttrice dell'Osser-
vatorio astronomico di
Trieste, è decisamente scet-
tica sull'ondata di Ufo che,
in questi giorni di vigilia na-
taziana, sembra avere preso
di mira l'Italia: apparendo
in cielo un po' dappertutto
e addirittura spuntando dal-
l'Adriatico.

Le testimonianze sono di
integerrimi, insospettabili cit-
tadini: a volte di carabi-
nieri...

«Ma infatti non è l'onestà
che io metto in dubbio. In
casi di suggestione collettiva
— e questo è proprio tipico
— «ci si vuole» sbagliare, in
perfetta buona fede. Nel '48,
alle elezioni, quando c'era la
paura dei comunisti, la Ma-
donna che piangeva la vede-
vano tutti. Avviene perfino
in ambiente scientifico. Ri-
corda quando passò la co-
meta Kohoutek? Beh, fra gli
scienziati c'era grande ecci-
tazione per l'attesa. Una mat-
tina — avevo finito d'osser-
vare — c'era con me un gio-
vane collega francese, un
principiante. Passa un aereo
a reazione, lascia la traccia.
E il collega: «E' la cometa,
è la cometa». «Ma no», dico,
«è un aereo a reazione». Niente. «E' la cometa» ri-
batté lui, piccato. Doveva
essere la cometa per forza

vederla da una mattina all'
altra».

Così ora. Tutti "vogliono"
vedere gli Ufo...

«Appunto. E in cielo, a vo-
lersi sbagliare c'è da pren-
dere fischii per fiaschi tutti
i minuti. Cominciamo a dire
che con le megalopoli, la gen-
te non ha più l'abitudine a
guardare il cielo. Io ne ho
continuamente la prova coi
ragazzi di quattordici, quin-
dici anni. A Trieste, al tra-
monto, il sole si vede benis-
simo: rosso ed ellittico per
effetto della rifrazione. Quan-
do gli chiedo: "l'avete visto
che è ellittico?" la risposta
è sempre "no". Nessuno
guarda, in realtà».

E appena si guarda, ci si
sbaglia...

«Sì, perché effettivamente
le occasioni di errore sono
moltissime. A parte quelle
naturali (continuamente, nei
periodi in cui Giove e Venere
sono più luminosi, noi rice-
viamo telefonate di gente che
li scambia per Ufo), ci sono
tutte quelle artificiali: satel-
liti, fulmini globulari, palloni
sonda. Questi ultimi, per
esempio, vengono lanciati
molto in alto: 20, 30 chilo-
metri. Sono molto grandi,
qualche centinaio di metri.

Guardare

il cielo

Così, quando il cielo è già
scuro, sono ancora illuminati
dalla luce del sole. In più,
si muovono seguendo le cor-
renti: perciò in modo irrego-
lare. Ora, la prima impres-
sione che si ha guardando
fisso il cielo, al buio, per
pochi minuti, è che le stelle
si muovono. Quante volte mi
sono detto che gente non pra-
tica: "uh, si muovono". Men-
tre quelle a muoversi non
ci pensano per nulla. Figu-
riamoci i palloni sonda, che
si muovono davvero...»

Ma lei spiega con la sug-
gerimento il cento per cento
di questi avvistamenti?

Quel luce oggetto del deside

di LAURA LILLI

«Diciamo il novantanove
per cento. Per essere scien-
tifici, non bisogna escludere
nulla: dunque nemmeno che,
fra tanti, uno — ma dico uno
— possa essere qualcosa che
ancora noi non conosciamo.
Ma, per esempio, potrebbe
anche essere una nuova ar-
ma. Voglio dire, dall'avvista-
mento di oggetti sconosciuti
all'affermare che ci sono gli
extraterrestri, ci corre...».

Insomma, lei questi extra-
terrestri non li vuole.
«Non è che non li voglio:
magari mi potrebbero anche
divertire — per quanto, se
sono civili quanto noi, e han-
no lo stesso rispetto che ab-
biamo noi per la vita, è me-
glio che restino a casa loro.
Non vorrei che trattassero
noi come noi abbiamo trat-
tato, ad esempio, gli indiani
d'America: con un genocidio».

Ma ce l'hanno una casa,
secondo lei? In una parola:
è possibile che esistano gli
extraterrestri?

«E' quasi certo che ci sia-
no altri esseri viventi nella
galassia; e che noi della Ter-
ra non siamo i soli. "I prede-
stinati". Tuttavia è estrema-
mente improbabile che riu-
sciamo a stabilire un con-
tatto. Le distanze sono trop-
po grandi; e la vita è un fe-
nomeno che si sviluppa in

condizioni
è quasi
ma solare
la vita si
te, forse,
in grado
sione) e
qualche
sima. Ma
rissima».

E fuori
«La n-
stelle noi
adatti all'
per cento
significa
pianeta «
a loro, r-
drebbe a
congelare
escludere
e di quel
temperat-
gradi). A
le che ha-
ve: se un
a dieci n-
probabile
vita inte-
tempo a
dei suoi
esempio,
milione «
sulla Ter-
Ci sono v-
anni per
appunto:»

Ma no-
una form-
quella
un'altra

che rter isto uno

PINELLI



Questa vignetta,
disegnata da
Oliphant,
appare sul
«Denver Post»
dopo
la pubblicazione del
«Rapporto
Condon».
Era accompagnata
dalla seguente
battuta:
«Restate calmi,
dottor Condon: dite
soltanto che non
ci credete».

accertare even-
scoperte». La
o che «l'assen-
tangibile» ren-
to» «dispendio-
oduttivo».
à degli ufologi
mpresa quella
nenti del «Pro-
lio del governo
o all'Università
ati messi a di-
agli archivi fe-
sarebbe, in al-
liù. E ad ogni
oggetti volanti,
o, aumenta la
che il mistero
one.

Uno tra gli ufologi americani più se-
ri è preparati è indubbiamente il pro-
fessor J. Allen Hynek, già docente di
astronomia all'università dell'Ohio, che
oggi dirige il «Center for Ufo Studies»
di Evanston, nell'Illinois. Tra l'altro,
Hynek è stato il consulente scientifico
del regista Steven Spielberg per l'incon-
tro ravvicinato. La Repubblica lo aveva
già intervistato a Firenze alcuni mesi
fa, quando uscì la traduzione italiana
di un suo libro.

Professor Hynek, che cosa pensa di
questi avvistamenti di Ufo in Italia?

«So soltanto quello che ho letto sui
giornali, e perciò non sono in grado di
formulare giudizi. Mi batto da anni
perché le segnalazioni possano essere
trasmesse e catalogate in modo più si-
stematico e rigoroso: purtroppo, dal-

l'Italia non ho ricevuto notizie diret-
te. Posso dire, comunque, che di solito
le segnalazioni di avvistamenti giun-
gono a ondate, così come si sta verifi-
cando in Italia. Lo stesso avvenne in
Cile nel 1965: in poco tempo si ebbero
decine di avvistamenti. E nel 1973 la
cosa si ripeté negli Stati Uniti: soltanto
in autunno, le segnalazioni furono più
di cinquecento. E settanta si riferivano
a incontri del terzo tipo».

Professore, vuole chiarire meglio la
questione dei diversi tipi di «incontri»?

«Le spiego subito. Noi abbiamo di-
visi le segnalazioni di Ufo in cinque ca-
tegorie. La prima l'abbiamo chiamata
«luce notturna». Nella seconda rientra-
no gli avvistamenti diurni. Quelli capta-
ti dal radar sono classificati nella ter-
za categoria. Poi abbiamo gli incontri

ravvicinati del primo tipo: gli Ufo ven-
gono avvistati a meno di trecento me-
tri. Gli incontri del secondo tipo sono
quelli che lasciano tracce materiali.
Finalmente, gli incontri ravvicinati del
terzo tipo — come sanno gli spettatori
che hanno visto il film di Spielberg —
sono quelli in cui esseri umani hanno
avuto un contatto diretto con gli Ufo».

Secondo lei, che cosa sono gli Ufo?

«Non lo so. Ritengo però che dietro
questi oggetti vi sia una intelligenza».

Qual è la posizione del governo ame-
ricano?

«Il governo aspetta che la scienza si
pronunci in proposito. Finora, però, l'u-
nico paese che sembra aver preso la
cosa sul serio è la Francia, dove sono
stati stanziati finanziamenti pubblici al
Cnes — l'ente che corrisponde alla no-

stra Nasa — per studiare
menzi. Ma le cose procedo-
chi giorni fa le Nazioni U-
votato una risoluzione che
legati di tutti i paesi a solle-
pri governi perché si dia il
collaborazione internazio-
stione Ufo. Fino a questo
raccolta dei dati è stata f-
istituzioni private come la
abbiamo catalogato oltre
casi di avvistamento in tutto

In quanti paesi si sono vi-
vistamenti?

«In 133 paesi. Vi sono
l'Urss da cui non arrivano
ni: ma sono convinto che
menti ci sono stati, anche
ha notizia».

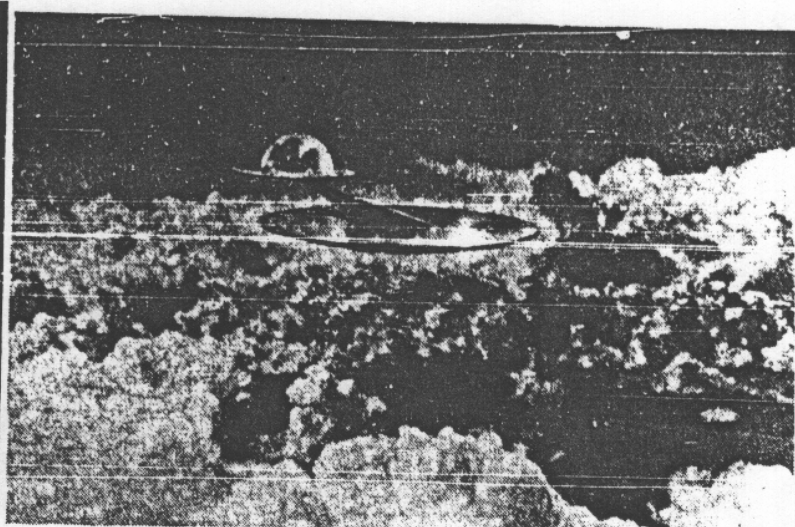
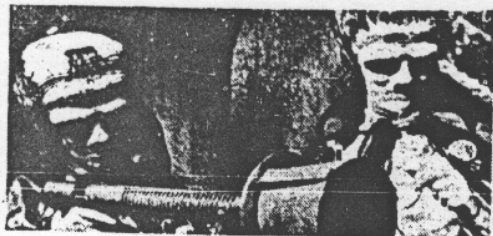
Quando ha cominciato a
degli Ufo?

«Nel 1948 ero consulente
nautica militare. Ebbi occasi-
tempo, di interrogare centi-
sone coinvolte negli avvista-

Non ha mai pensato che
tarsi di forme di allucinazio-

«Certo che vi sono state
lucinazione. Così come al-
dovuti a semplici illusioni
vi sono episodi che sfuggo-
zioni del genere. Per esem-
tempo fa sono stati segnala-
to la costa atlantica degli
La spiegazione ufficiale li
al passaggio del supersonico
Ma i boati erano stati seg-
ancora che cominciassero i
corde».

Di che cosa si trattava, se
«Non lo so».



capitato
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Eppure,
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ero cor-
cornac-
un po'
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avendo
n cono-
Guar-
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manca
ento. Si
li certi
chilome-
imposi-
rurare,
mensio-

perché tutti si aspettavano di vederla da una mattina all'altra».

Così ora. Tutti "vogliono" vedere gli Ufo...

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E appena si guarda, ci si sbaglia...

«Sì, perché effettivamente le occasioni di errore sono moltissime. A parte quelle naturali (continuamente, nei periodi in cui Giove e Venere sono più luminosi, noi riceviamo telefonate di gente che ti scambia per Ufo), ci sono tutte quelle artificiali: satelliti, fulmini globulari, palloni sonda. Questi ultimi, per esempio, vengono lanciati molto in alto: 20, 30 chilometri. Sono molto grandi, qualche centinaio di metri.

sono di
bili cit-
carabi-

l'onestà
bio. In
l'attività
tipico
iare, in
Nel '48,
c'era la
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perfino
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na mat-
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un gio-
se, un
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traccia,
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zione",
"riba-
Doveva
r forza

Guardare il cielo

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Ma lei spiega con la suggestione il cento per cento di questi avvistamenti?

Quel lucente oggetto del desiderio

di LAURA LILLI

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Insomma, lei questi extraterrestri non li vuole.

«Non è che non li voglio: magari mi potrebbero anche divertire — per quanto, se sono civili quanto noi, e hanno lo stesso rispetto che abbiamo noi per la vita, è meglio che restino a casa loro. Non vorrei che trattassero noi come noi abbiamo trattato, ad esempio, gli indiani d'America: con un genocidio».

Ma ce l'hanno una casa, secondo lei? In una parola: è possibile che esistano gli extraterrestri?

«E' quasi certo che ci siano altri esseri viventi nella galassia; e che noi della Terra non siamo i soli, "i predestinati". Tuttavia è estremamente improbabile che riusciamo a stabilire un contatto. Le distanze sono troppo grandi; e la vita è un fenomeno che si sviluppa in

condizioni rare. Per esempio, è quasi certo che nel sistema solare l'unico pianeta con la vita sia la Terra. Su Marte, forse, (non siamo ancora in grado di dirlo con precisione) potrebbe esserci qualche forma elementarissima. Ma insisto: elementarissima».

E fuori del sistema solare?

«La maggior parte delle stelle non può avere pianeti adatti alla vita. Il cinquantaper cento sono "doppie": ciò significa che la vita, su un pianeta che ruotasse intorno a loro, metà del tempo andrebbe arrostita, l'altra metà congelerebbe. Poi bisogna escludere le stelle troppo calde e quelle troppo fredde (la temperatura del sole è 6.000 gradi). Ancora: ci sono quelle che hanno vita troppo breve: se una stella vive da uno a dieci milioni di anni, è improbabile che una forma di vita intelligente faccia in tempo a svilupparsi su uno dei suoi pianeti. L'uomo, per esempio, esiste da circa un milione di anni: ma la vita, sulla Terra, da tre miliardi. Ci sono voluti tre miliardi di anni per arrivare all'uomo, appunto».

Ma non potrebbe esistere una forma di vita diversa da quella umana, basata su un'altra chimica?

«In teoria sì, però non si è inclini a ritenerlo. L'universo mostra uniformità di struttura fisica e composizione chimica; anche le stelle, sembra si siano formate tutte allo stesso modo».

Insomma, quante stelle con pianeti "abitati" potrebbero esserci nella galassia?

«Fatte tutte le sottrazioni, diciamo che restano da dieci a cento milioni di pianeti».

Sempre tanti.

«Tanti, ma troppo distanti. I più vicini sono a circa 100 anni-luce da noi. Un'eventuale astronave che viaggiasse alla velocità della luce ci metterebbe cento anni ad arrivare da noi. Ma con le conoscenze attuali è impossibile che un'astronave viaggi alla velocità della luce, quindi di altro che cento anni...».

Una sfera colossale

Però questi eventuali extraterrestri potrebbero avere conoscenze molto superiori alle nostre; potrebbero avere realizzato questa velocità, o addirittura una più alta.

«Se fossero tanto bravi, noi avremmo già dovuto accorgercene. Questo è un argomento che sostiene, in particolare, l'astronomo sovietico Shklovski, che per molti anni ha propugnato l'ipotesi di altre civiltà nell'universo, e ora ha rivisto le sue teorie: non le esclude totalmente, ma esclude che il grado di altre civiltà possa essere molto elevato. Gli argomenti sono molti. In sintesi, se esistessero civiltà più avanzate della nostra, noi dovremmo poterle vedere a grande distanza. Per fare un esempio, ipotizziamo un rapido futuro "fantascientifico" per la Terra. Diciamo che in un prossimo futuro colonizzeremo il sistema solare, immagazzinando il calore del sole e "chiudendo" grosse fette di spazio con delle sfere».

Quanto grosse?

«Ecco il punto: enormi. L'astrofisico americano Dyson parlava di una sfera che avesse un raggio uguale alla distanza tra il Sole e Giove. Ora, una sfera così colossale dovrebbe potersi vedere, all'infrarosso, anche da enormi distanze. E come il "nostro" progresso sarebbe visto, in futuro, da altri, così noi ora dovremmo poter vedere quello attuale degli altri, appunto. Invece non vediamo niente. E nemmeno riusciamo a sentire. Prendiamo ancora la Terra, a chi ne ascoltasse dallo spazio le emissioni radio, risulterebbe una pericolosità, dei cicli di silenzio, delle differenze di intensità: come fra il giorno e la notte, o fra l'Oceano Pacifico e gli Stati Uniti».

E non potrebbero averci captato?

«No, se noi (che saremmo più indietro) non abbiamo captato nessuno che invece, essendo più avanti, dovrebbe essere captabile. Negli Stati Uniti c'è stato (ed è stato un fiasco) il progetto Ozma (non so se il nome venga dal Maggio di Oz). In direzione di stelle di tipo solare relativamente vicine a noi (circa dieci anni-luce) — mi pare fossero Tau Ceti o Pi Greco Eridani — sono stati lanciati segnali radio "regolari" sulla lunghezza d'onda di 21 centimetri, che è quella dell'idrogeno, l'elemento più importante e comune nell'universo. Se ci osservano, si è detto, si accorgeranno che, oltre alle emissioni radio naturali, ci sono i segnali modulati. Ma non è successo niente. Sì, la Nasa spende ancora soldi per tentativi del genere: ma li fa con scetticismo».

Insomma, questi Ufo sono la proiezione di un desiderio di massa; magari di "salvezza"...

«Direi proprio di sì. E poi, scusi: se sono tanto bravi da arrivare, fermarsi e ripartire, che gusto ci provano a non dirci mai niente? Io, al posto loro, almeno un osso da rosicchiare l'avrei lasciato».

La vita e l'opera di un «eretico»
e geniale testimone del nostro tempo
nella lucida biografia di

Enzo Siciliano Vita di Pasolini

Risultato di una ricerca appassionata condotta anche su materiali del tutto inediti, questa Vita di Pasolini nasce dalla riflessione

Questa vignetta, disegnata da Oliphant, apparve sul «Denver Post» dopo la pubblicazione del «Rapporto Condon». Era accompagnata dalla seguente battuta: «Ritirate calmo, dottor Condon: dite soltanto che non ci credete».

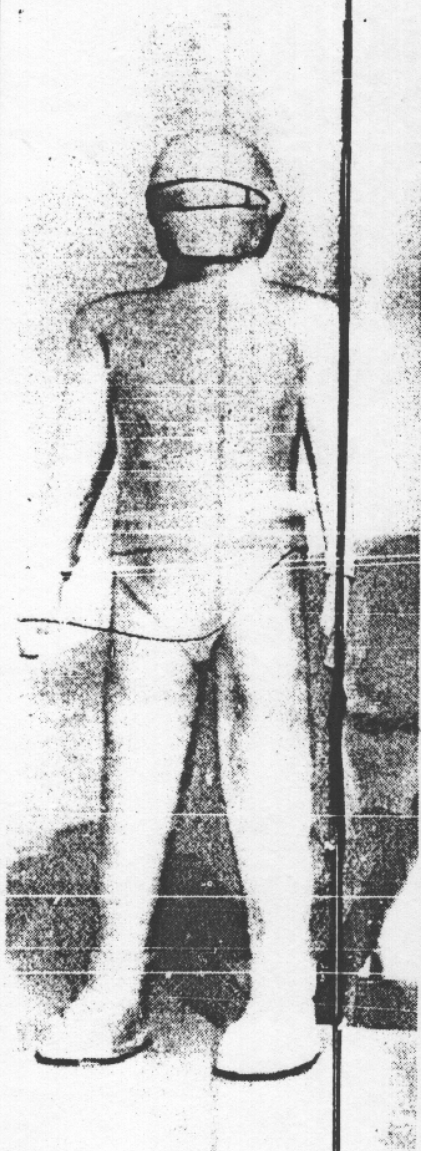
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Chi ha paura dell'Ufo cattivo?



TRIESTE — «E' capitato anche a me di prendere luciole per lanterne. Eppure, un certo mestiere ce l'ho. Ma ricordo benissimo quella volta che, all'osservatorio di Saint Michel, in Francia, vi di passare tre o quattro oggetti neri che mi paiono cornacchie». Pensai. Dopo un po' ecco il "bang"; erano aerei supersonici. Ma non avendo sentito il rumore, e non conoscendo la distanza... Guardando il cielo, è facilissimo prendere abbagli: manca ogni punto di riferimento. Si dice, per esempio, di certi oggetti: "va a 300 chilometri l'ora". In realtà è impossibile, a occhio, misurare. Non conoscendo le dimensioni, poi...».

Margherita Hack, da quindici anni direttrice dell'Osservatorio astronomico di Trieste, è decisamente scettica sull'ondata di Ufo che, in questi giorni di vigilia natalizia, sembra avere preso di mira l'Italia: apparendo in cielo un po' dappertutto e addirittura spuntando dall'Adriatico.

Le testimonianze sono di integerrimi, insospettabili cittadini: a volte di carabinieri...

«Ma infatti non è l'onestà che io metto in dubbio. In casi di suggestione collettiva — e questo è proprio tipico — "ci si vuole" sbagliare, in perfetta buona fede. Nel '48, alle elezioni, quando c'era la paura dei comunisti, la Madonna che piangeva la vedevano tutti. Avviene perfino in ambiente scientifico. Ricorda quando passò la cometa Kohoutek? Beh, fra gli scienziati c'era grande eccitazione per l'attesa. Una mattina — avevo finito d'osservare — c'era con me un giovane collega francese, un principiante. Passa un aereo a reazione, lascia la traccia. E il collega: "E' la cometa, è la cometa". "Ma no", dico, "è un aereo a reazione". Niente. "E' la cometa" ribadisce lui, piccato. Doveva essere la cometa per forza

perché tutti si aspettavano di vederla da una mattina all'altra».

Così ora. Tutti "vogliono" vedere gli Ufo...

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«Non è che non li voglio: magari mi potrebbero anche divertire — per quanto, se sono civili quanto noi, e hanno lo stesso rispetto che abbiamo noi per la vita, è meglio che restino a casa loro. Non vorrei che trattassero noi come noi abbiamo trattato, ad esempio, gli indiani d'America: con un genocidio».

Ma ce l'hanno una casa, secondo lei? In una parola: è possibile che esistano gli extraterrestri?

«E' quasi certo che ci siano altri esseri viventi nella galassia; e che noi della Terra non siamo i soli. "I predestinati". Tuttavia è estremamente improbabile che riusciamo a stabilire un contatto. Le distanze sono troppo grandi; e la vita è un fenomeno che si sviluppa in

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Questa vignetta, disegnata da Oliphant, apparve sul «Denver Post».

stra Nasa — per studiare
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perché tutti si aspettavano di vederla da una mattina all'altra».
Così ora. Tutti "vogliono" vedere gli Ufo...
« Appunto. E in cielo, a volersi sbagliare c'è da prendere fischia per fiaschi tutti i minuti. Cominciamo a dire che con le megalopoli, la gente non ha più l'abitudine a guardare il cielo. Io ne ho continuamente la prova coi ragazzi di quattordici, quindici anni. A Trieste, al tramonto, il sole si vede benissimo: rosso ed ellittico per effetto della rifrazione. Quando gli chiedo: "l'avete visto che è ellittico?" la risposta è sempre "no". Nessuno guarda, in realtà ».

E appena si guarda, ci si sbaglia...

« Sì, perché effettivamente le occasioni di errore sono moltissime. A parte quelle naturali (continuamente, nei periodi in cui Giove e Venere sono più luminosi, noi riceviamo telefonate di gente che ci scambia per Ufo), ci sono tutte quelle artificiali: satelliti, fulmini globulari, palloni sonda. Questi ultimi, per esempio, vengono lanciati molto in alto: 20, 30 chilometri. Sono molto grandi, qualche centinaio di metri.

Guardare il cielo

Così, quando il cielo è già scuro, sono ancora illuminati dalla luce del sole. In più, si muovono seguendo le correnti: perciò in modo irregolare. Ora, la prima impressione che si ha guardando fisso il cielo, al buio, per pochi minuti, è che le stelle si muovono. Quante volte mi sento dire da gente non pratica: "uh, si muovono". Mentre quelle a muoversi non ci pensano per nulla. Figuriamoci i palloni sonda, che si muovono davvero... ».

Ma lei spiega con la suggestione il cento per cento di questi avvistamenti?

Quel lucente oggetto del desiderio

di LAURA LILLI

« Diciamo il novantanove per cento. Per essere scientifici, non bisogna escludere nulla: dunque nemmeno che, fra tanti, uno — ma dico uno — possa essere qualcosa che ancora noi non conosciamo. Ma, per esempio, potrebbe anche essere una nuova arma. Voglio dire, dall'avvistamento di oggetto sconosciuto all'affermare che ci sono gli extraterrestri, ci corre... ».

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condizioni rare. Per esempio, è quasi certo che nel sistema solare l'unico pianeta con la vita sia la Terra. Su Marte, forse, (non siamo ancora in grado di dirlo con precisione) potrebbe essercene qualche forma elementarissima. Ma insisto: elementarissima ».

E fuori del sistema solare?

« La maggior parte delle stelle non può avere pianeti adatti alla vita. Il cinquantaper cento sono "doppie": ciò significa che la vita, su un pianeta che ruotasse intorno a loro, metà del tempo andrebbe arrostito, l'altra metà congelerebbe. Poi bisogna escludere le stelle troppo calde e quelle troppo fredde (la temperatura del sole è 6.000 gradi). Ancora: ci sono quelle che hanno vita troppo breve: se una stella vive da uno a dieci milioni di anni, è improbabile che una forma di vita intelligente faccia in tempo a svilupparsi su uno dei suoi pianeti. L'uomo, per esempio, esiste da circa un milione di anni: ma la vita, sulla Terra, da tre miliardi. Ci sono voluti tre miliardi di anni per arrivare all'uomo, appunto ».

Ma non potrebbe esistere una forma di vita diversa da quella umana, basata su un'altra chimica?

« In teoria sì, però non si è inclini a ritenerlo. L'universo mostra uniformità di struttura fisica e composizione chimica; anche le stelle, sembra si siano formate tutte allo stesso modo ».

Insomma, quante stelle con pianeti "abitati" potrebbero esserci nella galassia?

« Fatte tutte le sottrazioni, diciamo che restano da dieci a cento milioni di pianeti ».

Sempre tanti.
« Tanti, ma troppo distanti. I più vicini sono a circa 100 anni-luce da noi. Un'eventuale astronave che viaggiasse alla velocità della luce ci metterebbe cento anni ad arrivare da noi. Ma con le conoscenze attuali è impossibile che un'astronave viaggi alla velocità della luce, quindi altro che cento anni... ».

Una sfera colossale

Però questi eventuali extraterrestri potrebbero avere conoscenze molto superiori alle nostre; potrebbero avere realizzato questa velocità, o addirittura una più alta.

« Se fossero tanto bravi, noi avremmo già dovuto accorgercene. Questo è un argomento che sostiene, in particolare, l'astronomo sovietico Shklovski, che per molti anni ha propugnato l'ipotesi di altre civiltà nell'universo, e ora ha rivisto le sue teorie: non le esclude totalmente, ma esclude che il grado di altre civiltà possa essere molto elevato. Gli argomenti sono molti. In sintesi, se esistessero civiltà più avanzate della nostra, noi dovremmo poterle vedere a grande distanza. Per fare un esempio, ipotizziamo un rapido futuro "fantascientifico" per la Terra. Diciamo che in un prossimo futuro colonizzeremo il sistema solare, immagazzinando il calore del sole e "chiudendo" grosse fette di spazio con delle sfere ».

Quanto grosse?

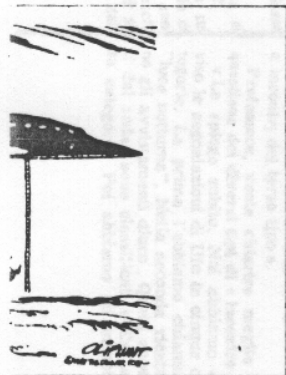
« Ecco il punto: enormi. L'astrofisico americano Dyson parlava di una sfera che avesse un raggio uguale alla distanza tra il Sole e Giove. Ora, una sfera così colossale dovrebbe potersi vedere, all'infrarosso, anche da enormi distanze. E come il "nostro" progresso sarebbe visto, in futuro, da altri, così noi ora dovremmo poter vedere quello attuale degli altri, appunto. Invece non vediamo niente. E nemmeno riusciamo a sentire. Prendiamo ancora la Terra, a chi ne ascoltasce dallo spazio le emissioni radio, risulterebbe una pericolosità, dei cicli di silenzio, delle differenze di intensità: come fra il giorno e la notte, o fra l'Oceano Pacifico e gli Stati Uniti ».

E non potrebbero averci captato?

« No, se noi (che saremmo più indietro) non abbiamo captato nessuno che invece, essendo più avanti, dovrebbe essere captabile. Negli Stati Uniti c'è stato (ed è stato un fiasco) il progetto Ozma (non so se il nome venga dal Magico di Oz). In direzione di stelle di tipo solare relativamente vicine a noi (circa dieci anni-luce) — mi pare fossero Tau Ceti o Pi Greco Eridani — sono stati lanciati segnali radio "regolari" sulla lunghezza d'onda di 21 centimetri, che è quella dell'idrogeno, l'elemento più importante e comune nell'universo. Se ci osservano, si è detto, si accorgeranno che, oltre alle emissioni radio naturali, ci sono i segnali modulati. Ma non è successo niente. Sì, la Nasa spende ancora soldi per tentativi del genere: ma li fa con scetticismo ».

Insomma, questi Ufo sono la proiezione di un desiderio di massa; magari di "salvezza"...

« Direi proprio di sì. E poi, scusi: se sono tanto bravi da arrivare, fermarsi e ripartire, che gusto ci provano a non dirci mai niente? Io, al posto loro, almeno un osso da rosicchiare l'avrei lasciato ».



Questa vignetta, disegnata da Oliphant, appare sul « Denver Post » dopo la pubblicazione del « Rapporto Condon ». È accompagnata dalla seguente battuta: « Restate calmi, dottor Condon: dite soltanto che non ci credete ».

di diretti soliti giunverificame in ebbero 1973 la soltanto no più rivavano

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stra Nasa — per studiare questi fenomeni. Ma le cose procedono: solo pochi giorni fa le Nazioni Unite hanno votato una risoluzione che invita i delegati di tutti i paesi a sollecitare i propri governi perché si dia inizio ad una collaborazione internazionale sulla questione Ufo. Fino a questo momento, la raccolta dei dati è stata fatta solo da istituzioni private come la nostra. Noi abbiamo catalogato oltre sessantamila casi di avvistamento in tutto il mondo ».

In quanti paesi si sono verificati avvistamenti?

« In 133 paesi. Vi sono paesi, come l'Urss da cui non arrivano segnalazioni: ma sono convinto che gli avvistamenti ci sono stati, anche se non se ne ha notizia ».

Quando ha cominciato a interessarsi degli Ufo?

« Nel 1948 ero consulente dell'aeronautica militare. Ebbi occasione, a quel tempo, di interrogare centinaia di persone coinvolte negli avvistamenti ».

Non ha mai pensato che potesse trattarsi di forme di allucinazione?

« Certo che vi sono state forme di allucinazione. Così come altri casi sono dovuti a semplici illusioni ottiche. Ma vi sono episodi che sfuggono a spiegazioni del genere. Per esempio, qualche tempo fa sono stati segnalati boati lungo la costa atlantica degli Stati Uniti. La spiegazione ufficiale li ha attribuiti al passaggio del supersonico Concorde. Ma i boati erano stati segnalati prima ancora che cominciasse i voli del Concorde ».

Di che cosa si trattava, secondo lei? « Non lo so ».

La vita e l'opera di un « eretico »
e geniale testimone del nostro tempo
nella lucida biografia di

Enzo Siciliano Vita di Pasolini

Risultato di una ricerca appassionata condotta anche su materiali del tutto inediti, questa Vita

di Pasolini nasce dalla riflessione di uno scrittore sugli anni

italiani che vanno dal tempo della Resistenza al tempo del

terrorismo. Anni nei quali Pasolini diventa interprete attivo

e al tempo stesso passivo di miti e ideologie

che tuttora travagliano tutti, ma che in lui, più di ogni altro presero

luce violentemente simbolica.

Lire 7000
RIZZOLI EDITORE



SCHOLARS GATHER TO DISCUSS WORLD

Industrialist's Guests Open
Informal Talks Today in
Nova Scotian Village

By MILTON BRACKER
Special to The New York Times.

PUGWASH, N. S., Aug. 1—Scientists and educators gathered here today for a series of informal exchanges of thought. They met at the ancestral home of Cyrus B. Eaton. Mr. Eaton, 71-year-old Cleveland industrialist, had told his friends on inviting them:

"My conviction is that we have now entered a new world and in order to meet its requirements each and every one of us must be physically and mentally alert."

Dr. Julian Huxley—whose brother, Aldous, wrote a memorable novel called "Brave New World"—declined either to dismiss flying saucers as mere figments or to "react" strongly to the news of United States plans for a man-made satellite.

Satellite Called Exciting

The British biologist, who reached New York from London earlier today, said en route here that the satellite had simply come "a little bit earlier" than had been generally expected.

"It's an exciting new thing," he said mildly, "but it's been coming a long time—and after all, they haven't done it yet."

When Dr. Huxley said he simply could not dismiss flying saucers because he did not know enough about them, Mrs. Huxley suggested that even if 90 per cent of the saucers were imaginary, "still 10 per cent is a good deal."

All of today's discussion was informal and preliminary. For that matter, no formal program has been set. The discussions will begin tomorrow.

Perhaps no less formal gathering has ever been planned by a group of men as distinguished in so many fields.

Arriving with Dr. Huxley was Dr. John A. Wilson of the University of Chicago, an outstanding Egyptologist.

Already gathered at the big house, on a rocky point of land overlooking the Northumberland Strait, the Huxleys found Dr. F. Cyril James, principal of McGill University, and Dr. Julian P. Boyd, Dr. Walter T. Stace and Dr. Frederick S. Dunn of Princeton University.

Goals for Gathering Set

While most of the visitors seemed to be in some friendly doubt as to how the gathering would progress, Mr. Eaton said: "We look forward to some wholesome recreation at this small village by the sea, and at the same time to reflection together on some of the more profound problems that concern the family of mankind."

A dinner was held tonight

Books of The Times

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT

LONG, long ago when I was a junior in college I read extensively in the English novel. For the most part I found my way around a vast territory as best I could, reading the most famous books by the most famous writers and a fair sampling of the critical and biographical writing about them. The literature about English fiction was enormous then and is larger today. But I had no one useful volume of moderate length that covered the whole field. Such a book is published today, "The English Novel: A Short Critical History" by Walter Allen. Sufficiently lively and stimulating to be worth reading for its own sake by anyone interested in its subject, this is also a valuable reference book that should prove immensely helpful to hordes of college students for a long time to come.



Walter Allen

Walter Allen is an English critic, a radio lecturer and the author of a half dozen novels that, unless I am mistaken, have not made the trans-Atlantic crossing. A man of formidable learning, he wears his learning lightly and writes with charm and vigor. His taste is generally sound, his opinions generous for the most part and his enthusiasm for the noble art of fiction unrestrained. Like all critics, he has crotchets, blind spots and dearly cherished personal opinions, but he has fewer of these amiable quirks than most of us. "The English Novel" is always a good book, often an original and thought-provoking one.

Bunyan Is Accepted as Starter

The novel in English, says Mr. Allen bluntly, dates from "The Pilgrim's Progress," which was published in 1678. The prose fiction written before that (and there was quite a lot) did not consist of novels as the term has been used for the last 200 years. Bunyan, "a transcendent genius," was the great beginner. But Defoe, another genius, was the true father of the novel. Marching briskly down the centuries since "Robinson Crusoe," Mr. Allen has written analyses of the greatest and most representative works of the major writers from Richardson and Fielding to D. H. Lawrence and James Joyce. More recent novelists are omitted.

About nearly every major novelist Mr. Allen

*THE ENGLISH NOVEL: A Short Critical History. By Walter Allen. 454 pages. Dutton. \$4.75.

provides just the sort of information one would hope to find in a survey like this: an analysis of his essential characteristics, of his technique and of his vision of life. Mr. Allen has a neat way of getting to the heart of the matter, as when he says, "Scott was a great writer of fiction who was never a good novelist." He can express himself with nice wit, as when he says, "To read Miss Burney is rather like having a mouse's view of the world of cats; the cats are very terrifying, but the mouse's sense of the ridiculous could not be keener." And he can shed fresh light on old subjects, as when he says, "Caricature is a perfectly legitimate form of character creation, for the quality we call life in a character comes as much from the passion the author brings to its making as from truth to life, accuracy of observation, or psychological consistency."

New Light on Old Masters

The more important the novelist the better Mr. Allen writes about him. The fact that scores of other critics and professors have written about Dickens and Thackeray, Hardy and Meredith, in no way constrains him. His is always a fresh and zestful approach. On the whole, it seems to me, Mr. Allen is best on the great novelists, although his admiration for George Eliot is probably excessive and his admiration for the style of Henry James' last novels is inexplicable. On minor writers Mr. Allen can afford to be more frankly personal, omitting some whom one might expect to find included; rescuing from oblivion, which one suspects is deserved, such obscure worthies as the Rev. Richard Graves, author of "The Spiritual Quixote," and Henry Brooke, author of "The Fool of Quality."

In a comparatively short book it is impossible to discuss all the important novels by all the important novelists. One sympathizes with Mr. Allen's problems of selection. Nevertheless, it does seem a little odd to read an excellent appreciation of Robert Louis Stevenson's many virtues and to find no mention of his two most famous books, "Treasure Island" and "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Walter Allen always avoids any trace of pedantry and any commitment to partisan schools of thought. He distrusts undue solemnity and makes many shrewdly sensible comments. "The distinction between the entertainer and the novelist," he says, "is a sophistication. There have been great entertainers in fiction who have not been great novelists, but there has never been a great novelist who was not first of all a great entertainer, for the end of the novel, like that of poetry, is delight, and 'total significance,' however 'profoundly serious,' will go for nothing, will not indeed exist, unless the novel has primary and overriding value as entertainment."

Books—Authors

A biography of Gen. George S. Patton Jr., based on material never before available and recently released by the Patton heirs, will be published Aug. 15 by Appleton-Century-Crofts. It will be called "Portrait of Patton." The author is Harry H. Semmes, who served under Patton in two world wars and who knew him intimately as a fox-hunting companion over the years.

ARMS CUT STUDY DENIED

Hagerty Says President Voiced
U. S. Policy in Geneva

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—The White House denied today that the Administration was studying a disarmament plan involving a reduction of non-atomic forces and the prohibition of nuclear weapons.

Today's Books

MORE MODERN WONDERS and How They Work. New Edition, by Capt. Burr W. Layson (Dutton, \$3.50). An expanded edition of a work first published in 1952.
ONE MIGHTY TORRENT: The Drama of Biography, by Edgar Johnson (Macmillan, \$6.50). A study first published in 1937, reissued with corrections and a new preface.

21-8-55

N. Y. TIMES

Campus Topic

sions were to Judaism. They generally involve a Jewish boy and a non-Jewish girl.

Hillel Foundations leaders propose that the Jewish community undertake case studies of intermarriage to determine, among other things, the incidence of divorce and the "Jewishness" of the home life as compared with ordinary Jewish marriages.

Students, the Hillel directors agreed, "are searching for meaning and purpose in their life."

This has been reflected in a sharp increase in personal counseling by many Hillel directors. Several reported case loads that take up 25 hours each week in individual discussions with troubled students. The annual meeting ended here today.

AIR FORCE CLOSES STUDY OF U.F.O.'S

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

opens the way for a fresh look at the U.F.O. problem," said Stuart Nixon, the secretary-treasurer of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena.

The cluttered headquarters of NICAP, on the top floor of an old building off Dupont Circle here, was bustling with activity after the Air Force announcement as newsmen sought comments from Mr. Nixon.

The official of NICAP, pronounced to rhyme with skycap, said "U.F.O.'s can now be given the serious scientific attention they require, free from military considerations." Mr. Nixon said a Federal-private agency should now take over U.F.O. investigations, and he offered the full cooperation of his committee. The Air Force said reports

of "unknowns" had fallen from a high of 1,501 in 1952 to 148 this year. Mr. Nixon said sightings occurred almost weekly. He cited the report of a group of Richmond, Va. policemen who said they saw an object maneuvering over the city at 5:45 A.M. on Dec. 5.

Mr. Nixon recalled that the Air Force had spent a "nice piece of change" on Project Blue Book, but he contended that the money had been mis-spent. U.F.O. investigations he said, now could be shifted to a higher level with "the right people."

Joseph Bryan of Richmond, the retired Air Force colonel who is acting president of NICAP, said he was "delighted with Dr. Seamans's decision."

Dr. James McDonald of the University of Arizona, a meteorologist, complained that the Air Force was "writing off the U.F.O. problem, which cries for vigorous scientific study."

But Dr. Edward U. Condon of the University of Colorado, the

physicist who headed the committee that turned in the 1,485-page report last January, said recently that his investigation "was a bunch of damned nonsense" and that he was "sorry I ever got involved in such foolishness."

House Votes Rail Safety Bill; Cuts Work Day by 4 Hours

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—The House completed Congressional action today on a railroad safety bill that would reduce the maximum work day of trainmen from 16 hours to 12.

The bill was sent to the White House for President Nixon's signature.

As amended by the Senate and agreed to by the House, the bill would establish the new maximum permissible work day over the next three years. New requirements for between-shift time off would also be established by the measure.

New York Times 19-12-54

Those Saucers

At the U. S. Air Intelligence Technical Center in Dayton, Ohio, a special project known as "Blue Book," or "Unidentified Flying Object Program," has been set up—under pressure. The pressure comes from U. S. citizens who still insist they see flying saucers. "Blue Book's" mission is to try to find out what it is they're actually seeing.

Over the past two years, the number of saucer reports has sharply declined in the United States compared with 1952 when saucers were whizzing all over the place. But recently there has been a rash of saucer reports in Europe. Last week, the saucer puzzle whirled right into President Eisenhower's press conference. This exchange took place:

Q. * * * I wonder if you could tell us if our authorities really do suspect [that the flying objects come from outer space]?

A. * * * A man whom he trusted from the Air Force had said that, as far as he knew, it was completely inaccurate to believe that they came from any outside planet or other place.

Where do they come from? "Blue Book" says they come mostly from the mind's eye—either pure hallucination or misinterpretation of natural and man-made phenomena such as meteors, weather balloons or airplanes.

THE WORLD

to Add Further Merchant Fleet

Cristoforo Colombo's More Liners May Be America Trade

HORNE

Mr. Linch said the Italian Line had been running a freight service through the Panama Canal on the West Coast South American ports, and that they carried a few passengers. He believes the developing business on this route is ready to support passenger liners of substantial size. The line already has placed in service to Buenos Aires and other East Coast ports two new post-war liners, the Giulio Cesare and the Augustus. They rank in size with the Cristoforo Colombo and her sister ship, the Andrea Doria, which entered service last year on the New York run.

Gratitude to U. S. Voiced

Mr. Cappa, emphasizing that he is speaking only as a citizen of Italy, said with considerable warmth that Italy owed much of its maritime renaissance to aid from the United States. Most of the shipping reconstruction took place during his tenure in the ministry. He said that in direct aid to the United States was responsible for the 4,000,000,000 job of rebuilding the liners. The Biancamano and Conte Verde, which this country seized as prizes of war and then gave back to Italy. It also turned over Italy one hundred Liberty ships. This transaction was a big one, but the price was made easy to arrange. The same policy prevailed when some T-2 tankers were transferred to the Italian navy. Mr. Cappa said "you also reelected ships that were seized and which you were entitled to keep," added that the United States gave Italy some freighters to replace vessels sunk in the war after they had been taken as prizes.

Traffic Deaths Fewer In First Half of Year

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
CHICAGO, July 29—A decline of almost 1,000 deaths in traffic accidents throughout the nation for the first six months of this year as compared with the same period last year was noted today by the National Safety Council. The council alone had 250 fewer deaths, the toll for the month of July has been the lowest since the year total at 16,300 traffic fatalities, a reduction of 6 per cent from last year's 17,250. H. Dearborn, council

NEWS OF INTEREST IN SHIPPING WORLD

Vessel Sights Moonlike Object in Sky Over Sea—Unloading Charges Denounced

A flat, moon-like object shooting straight up at great speed from near sea level to about 5,000 feet was sighted at 8:15 P. M. Wednesday eighty miles east of New York by officers of the Netherlands Government vessel Groote Beer.

Capt. Jan P. Boshoff, master, said after docking yesterday at Hoboken that he observed the phenomenon through powerful binoculars. It disappeared into heavy clouds.

He said he went to the bridge as soon as the strange object was sighted. He described it as flat, grayish and then turning brighter on the lower part. It was moving directly upward and had bright spots resembling lights around the edges.

Captain Boshoff explained that he never had seen anything like it before, but he added that he was positive it was neither a meteor nor anything supernatural. He said he would make a report to the "proper societies."

Among the 426 passengers arriving in the vessel were Mr. and Mrs. Otto Boersma and their eleven children. The Netherlands family, Mr. Boersma said, will settle in Minneapolis. He said that city three years ago when he went there to inspect automobile parts being shipped to the Netherlands.

The Boersmas will fly west tomorrow on a Northwest Orient Airlines Stratocruiser. A spokesman for the airline said they would be the largest family flown in one plane in civil aviation history.

Unloading Rates Hit

The Port of New York Authority asked the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to suspend and investigate unloading charges proposed by four New York railroads on lighter-borne lumber bound for this port from southern and western points.

Howard S. Cullman, chairman of the bi-state agency, said the Shippers Conference of Greater New York had joined with the authority in filing the petition.

The charges, which are to go into effect on Aug. 10, were proposed by the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. They involve the cost of moving lumber unloaded on the New Jersey waterfront into railroad lighters for transportation to lumber terminals and steamship piers around the port.

The proposed unloading charges, which are added to the present cost of shipping lumber by rail, amount to \$1.04 a short ton for

WEATHER THROUGHOUT THE NATION

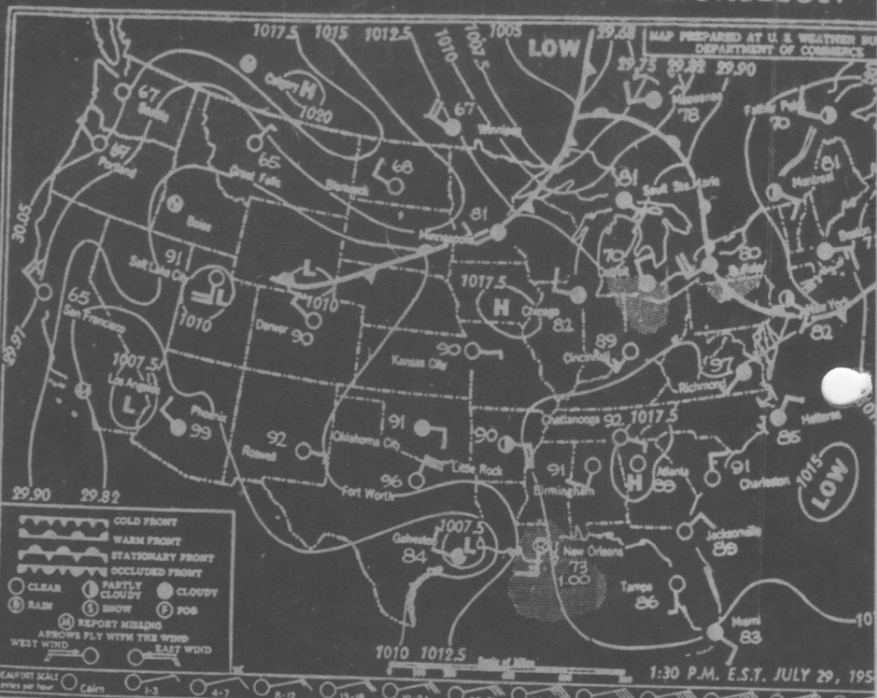


Figure beside Station Circle indicates current temperature (Fahrenheit); a decimal number beneath temperature indicates precipitation in inches during the past six hours.

Cold front: a boundary line between cold air and a mass of warmer air, under which the colder air pushes like a wedge, usually advancing southward and eastward.

Warm front: a boundary between warm air and a retreating wedge of colder air over which the warm air is forced as it advances, usually northward and eastward.

Stationary front: an air mass boundary which has little or no movement.

Occluded front: a line along which warm air has been lifted from the earth's surface by the

action of the opposing wedges of cold air. Lifting of the warm air often causes precipitation along the front.

Shading on the above map indicates areas of precipitation during the past six hours. Isobars (solid black lines) are lines of equal barometric pressure and form pressure patterns which control air flow. Labels in millibars.

Winds are counter-clockwise toward the center of low-pressure systems, and clockwise and outward from high-pressure areas.

Pressure systems usually move eastward at an average movement of 500 miles a day in summer and at a rate of 700 miles a day in winter.

The Summary

A few widely scattered thunderstorms occurred yesterday over New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Showers were reported over the Great Lakes, the upper Mississippi Valley and the Northern Plains States, while rain fell over the central Gulf States. Elsewhere throughout the nation the weather was generally fair. It continued cool in northern New England and the North Pacific States and a northerly flow brought cool weather to the Northern Plains States and the northern Rockies. The remainder of the nation experienced very little change in temperature.

A complex low-pressure system with one center over Hudson Bay and another center over the eastern lake region will influence this morning much of the Great Lakes and the Central Valley. A high-pressure area pushing in from Western Canada will cover the region from the northern and central Rockies eastward through the upper Mississippi Valley to the western lake region, while a ridge of high pressure will lie over the Atlantic States. The western and south-

tonight between 65 and 70 degrees. Showers ending tomorrow morning becoming fair in the afternoon, continued warm and less humid.

INTERIOR EASTERN NEW YORK—Showers and scattered thunderstorms today. Highest temperature between 84 and 90 degrees. Partly cloudy and cooler tomorrow.

WESTERN NEW YORK—Scattered showers and thunderstorms today, highest temperature between 82 and 88 degrees. Partly cloudy and somewhat cooler tomorrow.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY—Partly cloudy today and tonight with showers or thunderstorms developing by late afternoon and continuing into the night, continued warm and highest temperature in the 80's and low in the 60's along the coast; lowest temperature tonight between 65 and 70 degrees. Showers ending tomorrow morning becoming fair in the afternoon, continued warm and less humid.

CONNECTICUT—Considerable cloudiness today with scattered showers and thunderstorms, not quite so warm in the interior, clearing and little change in temperature tonight. Fair and somewhat warmer tomorrow.

NEW YORK RECORDS

(Eastern Daylight Time)

12 Mid.	Tem.Hu.	2 P. M.	Tem.Hu.
1 A. M.	77	2 P. M.	85
2 A. M.	75	3 P. M.	82
3 A. M.	75	4 P. M.	80
4 A. M.	74	5 P. M.	79
5 A. M.	74	6 P. M.	76
6 A. M.	73	7 P. M.	74
7 A. M.	74	8 P. M.	76
8 A. M.	74	9 P. M.	74
9 A. M.	75	10 P. M.	74
10 A. M.	77	11 P. M.	75
11 A. M.	80	12 Mid.	75
12 Noon	83	1 A. M.	76
1 P. M.	87	2 A. M.	76

Temperature Data

(Ending 8 P. M., E. D. T.)

Highest yesterday, 85.9 at 12:55 P. M.
Lowest yesterday, 72.0 at 6:10 A. M.
Mean yesterday, 81.
Normal on this date, 75.
Departure from normal, +6.

Station totals are for the twenty-four-hour period ending at 8:30 P. M. (All records are in Eastern Daylight Time.)

	High	Low	Precip.	Wind
Albany	79	75	0.13	Clear
Albany	86	65	0.13	Rain
Akron	80	70	0.40	Cloud
Albuquerque	96	71	0.00	Clear
Amarillo	99	67	0.00	Clear
Atlanta	92	69	0.00	Clear
Atlantic City	82	73	0.00	Clear
Baltimore	99	72	0.00	Clear
Birmingham	86	61	0.00	Rain
Birmingham	94	67	0.00	Cloud
Bismarck	80	61	0.00	Cloud
Boston	76	65	0.02	Cloud
Buffalo	83	66	0.74	Rain
Charleston	90	73	0.00	Clear
Chattanooga	85	69	0.00	Clear
Chicago	86	68	0.49	Clear
Cincinnati	84	68	0.00	Clear
Cleveland	83	71	0.00	Clear
Concord	81	62	0.00	Clear
Denver	96	67	0.00	Clear
Des Moines	91	65	0.00	Clear
Detroit	82	69	0.47	Cloud
Duluth	78	59	0.00	Clear
El Paso	97	77	0.00	Clear
Evansville	97	67	0.00	Clear
Fort Worth	85	67	0.00	Clear
Galveston	88	76	0.00	Cloud
Hartford	85	61	0.13	Cloud
Haver	81	66	0.00	Clear
Indianapolis	89	70	0.00	Clear
Jackson	89	70	0.00	Clear
Kansas City	90	68	0.00	Clear
Knoxville	99	73	0.00	Clear
Los Angeles	83	66	0.00	Clear
Louisville	88	69	0.00	Clear
Memphis	94	70	0.00	Clear
Miami	95	71	0.00	Clear
Milwaukee	85	65	0.43	Clear
Mobile	87	62	0.00	Cloud
St. Paul	87	74	0.00	Cloud
Montreal	81	63	0.00	Cloud
Nantucket	77	64	0.00	Fog
New Orleans	75	72	2.06	Rain
New York City	82	72	0.00	Clear
Norfolk	92	67	0.00	Cloud
Oklahoma City	99	71	0.00	Clear
Omaha	97	63	0.00	Clear
Philadelphia	97	73	0.00	Clear
Phoenix	108	84	0.00	Clear
Pittsburgh	97	69	0.00	Clear

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direct bearing on political and social
relationships, as well as trade. The
first is the agreement that the Philip-
pines is hereafter to have complete
control of its own currency. At the
present time the Philippine peso is
arbitrarily pegged to the dollar at a
two-for-one ratio. The second gain
is the specific provision that citizens
of each country shall have the right
to engage in trade in the other on a
basis of complete reciprocity. This
strikes at the obnoxious "parity" pro-
visions of the present act in which
Americans have enjoyed privileges
that have not been extended reciprocally to Filipinos. The idea behind this
"parity" provision was to encourage
American investment in the Philip-
pines, and that is a good idea. But
the investment should not be encour-
aged on a basis that Filipinos can
regard as unfair.

On the matter of import quotas the
new agreement leaves a wide area for
flexible adjustment and for change in
the future. This, we believe, is wise.
Conditions will be changed, both there
and here, and there is need for the
basic machinery of agreement to be
subject to continuing review. We
offer our congratulation to the Laurel
mission for its able presentation of
the Philippine case. And we con-
gratulate, likewise, the American
counterpart group that helped to
make early agreement possible.

MAYBE FROM MARS, MAYBE NOT

The President of the United States,
conferring, as it is quaintly put, with
the press, is expected to know every-
thing and to answer any question if
the interests of the country permit.
Mr. Eisenhower was therefore asked
on Wednesday if he had reason to be-
lieve that flying saucers were coming
into our atmosphere from outer space.
Unfortunately, in spite of the fact
that he was duly elected to be the
Chief Executive and question answer-
er of the United States by a sizable
majority, Mr. Eisenhower was unable
to put out anything but negative in-
formation on this subject. Nothing
had come to him, he said, about it
either verbally or in written form—
except, he added, that once some time
ago a trustworthy man from the Air
Forces had said that as far as he
knew it was, to quote the indirect dis-
course of the press conference report,
"completely inaccurate to believe that
they came from any outside planet
or other place."

We are thus left in the dark. We
don't know any more about flying
saucers than we did before. Some en-
thusiastic supporters of Adlai E. Ste-
venson may cling to the belief that
he would have known all about flying
saucers if he had been elected Presi-
dent. He may know, anyway, but he
doesn't tell. Nobody tells. People go
on seeing them, sometimes in Oregon
and sometimes in Taormina, Sicily.

Stamps Christmas Seals were a
Across success right away, the
the Seas proceeds the very first
year being ample to
build a children's tuberculosis hospital.
A picture of this hospital, in Kolding,
itself appeared on the stamp of a few
years later. Meanwhile the colorful
seals made their way, on letters and
gifts, beyond Denmark's shores. One
stamp reached the Danish-American
writer Jacob Riis, forthright battler
against New York City's slums and
intimate of Theodore Roosevelt. The
tragedy of tuberculosis was well
known to Riis, whose six brothers
had fallen victim to the disease. Riis
wrote an article about the Christmas
Seals in *The Outlook*, urging the
American public to take up the idea.

His pleas were answered
Help in Delaware, where an
the energetic woman named
Fight Emily Bissell was casting
about for ways to raise

\$300 so that a tiny tuberculosis hos-
pital on the banks of the Brandywine
River would not be forced to close its
doors. She recalled the suggestion by
Riis in *The Outlook*, and soon bor-
rowed money from friends to pay a
printer for 50,000 bright red stamps
of her own design, featuring a holly
wreath and the greeting, "Merry
Christmas." Envelopes advertising the
stamps bore this legend:

"Put this stamp with message bright
On every Christmas letter;
Help the tuberculosis fight,
And make the New Year better."
Sales were slow at first. Then a Phila-
delphia newspaper joined the cam-
paign. Support appeared everywhere,
from the White House down. Instead
of the \$300 needed, ten times that
sum was raised.

Emily Bissell's success
showed the effective-
ness of the Christmas
Dream Seals. The American
Red Cross sponsored the

sales for two years, then invited the
National Tuberculosis Association to
join in. By 1920 the tuberculosis
group was strong enough to go it
alone, and so it continues to this
Christmas season. Already millions
upon millions of seals have been sold
in more than fifty countries over the
world. The double-barred cross of
the Crusades has appeared on them,
symbolizing the crusade against the
illness that each year takes thou-
sands of lives. Dancing across the
Christmas Seals of 1954 are rows of
children, holding hands among the
brightly lighted Christmas trees. The
design is by artist Jorgen G. Hansen,
like Jacob Riis a Dane who makes his
home in New York City without ever
forgetting his native land. He ex-
plains his design: "These are the
healthy, happy children Einar Hol-
boell dreamed of when he proposed a
Christmas Seal to fight disease."

anyone in official life has resented it.

Obviously it was in this spirit and
on this prompting that the Library of
Congress composed for the editor a
rough script of what it hoped he
would contribute to a panel discus-
sion of Sinclair Lewis. Since there
were to be two other speakers on the
subject there was danger that all
might say the same things. To assure
interest and variety it seemed best,
and it was, to divide the topic of Sin-
clair Lewis, like Gaul, in three parts.
To have this thoughtful and tidy pro-
vision conceived and assailed as an
effort at "censorship" and thought-
and-style control, must have brought
to the Library that poignant sorrow
which is the undeserved lot of all
Good Samaritans.

It may even be that the author of
the proffered Library prose once
worked for the editor of a publication
made up of what are known in the
trade as "articles." If so, then the
Library publicity man must have al-
ways based his product on something
editors call an "outline." What more
natural, therefore, than for him to
assume that this particular editor
(who now accuses the Library of a
wish to censor words issuing from a
dauntless champion of free speech)
was like all the other editors he had
known, and would neither assign an
article nor consider one unless the
negotiation began with an outline?

This extreme probability, plus the
normal behaviorism of ghost writers,
is doubtless the explanation of the
proffered script that propelled the
editor onto the ramparts of the First
Amendment, loudly daring the foes
of freedom to mount his sacred para-
pet and fight him in the lists of lib-
erty. But it was pretty good adver-
tising for the editor and his paper;
and paradoxical, too, because the
Library service was tendered with
that very benefit for itself in mind.

The amazement of the ghost writ-
ers over the editor's reception of the
service will remain, but their alarm
cannot endure because they know
modern government cannot utter
without them. Once the late James
Forrestal—or it could have been
Robert A. Lovett—tried satire on one
by saying: "I have powerful views
on so-and-so and want to put them
in a speech. Write them out so I will
know what they are." "Have it for
you in an hour, boss," the delighted
but otherwise imperturbable ghost
writer replied.

Too-Loud Radios and Televisions

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Sponsors of radio and television pro-
grams could well sacrifice part of
their advertising time in trying to
educate some of those listeners who
seemingly cannot enjoy any program
unless they tune it loud enough to be
heard by the whole neighborhood.

JOSE M. PIRI.

New York, Dec. 4, 1954.



The Christian Science Monitor

"Don't you think you've worn that outfit long enough?"

formed reporters that his press secretary was a trusted staff officer who had the right to express his personal opinions so long as there was no established Administration policy against what Mr. Hagerty advocated.

White House political strategists believe that President Eisenhower can command his renomination if he wishes it and probably can control the choice of his successor if he wishes to lay down the mantle himself.

"Old Guard" Strength

This belief is held in full awareness that the "Old Guard," as such, is dominant in the leadership of both the House and the Senate, and largely in the Republican National Committee. The "Old Guard" has been the dominant force in Congress and on the National Committee in every year since 1936. But it has been unable during all those years—even without a Republican President in the White House—to control and dominate the National Conventions that picked the Presidential nominees of 1940, 1944, 1948 and 1952.

The power and prestige of the Presidency is such that the party's right wing would have even less chance to control a nominating convention in 1956 than it did during the years when the party was out of power.

local trade policies started during the Roosevelt Administration, but opposed by traditionally high tariff Republicans.

The Democrats, by and large, are internationalists and ready to help the President with votes on issues that are opposed by the old "isolationist" bloc of the Republican party.

Politically Mobile

Thus the President can accept with thanks measures advocated by him and enacted with Democratic votes over substantial Republican opposition. But he can, at the same time, remain free to complain to the country about those measures he asks from Congress that the Democrats are unwilling to back.

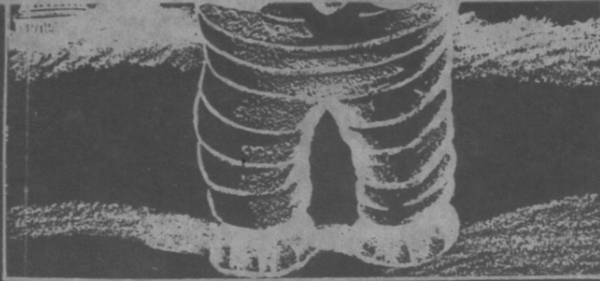
As Republican leaders see it, the prospects for the months immediately ahead are for a greater degree of Republican unity than might be expected in the light of recent angry statements.

Leonard W. Hall, the Republican chairman, believes, for example, that Senator McCarthy's unbridled attack on Mr. Eisenhower has served to close the party's ranks behind the President.

There are, at the same time, signs that factions within the party are preparing for a big battle in 1956 when a new National Committee as well as Presidential nominees will be selected.

If Senator McCarthy or any others want to form a third party—and as yet there are no signs that they do—the White House strategists will be inclined to urge them to go ahead, believing that loss of this group probably would be offset by the number of independent voters attracted to the Eisenhower standard by withdrawal of the extremists of the right wing.

No one here claims to know how soon these or other struggles for party domination will break into open warfare, but the ground work is being patiently carried on right now.



Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Elbows, knees, everything."

AIR FORCE REMAINS CALM WHILE THE 'SAUCERS' FLY

It Doesn't Want to Discourage People Who Might Some Day Spot a Missile

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — President Eisenhower hit a popular delusion right in the solar plexus this week when he said flying saucers do not come from outer space.

Diligent inquiry at Air Force Headquarters, the source of the President's knowledge, leads to the conclusion that the talk about flying saucers is one of those delusions that from time to time sweep the popular mind, especially in times of stress.

For a number of reasons, however, neither the Air Force nor other Government agencies will officially take the position that flying saucers do not exist.

The Air Force is not making flying saucers itself nor does it believe any other nation possesses them. But it does not want to discourage people from reporting objects they see in the sky. As one spokesman put it, you never can tell when one of these reports might turn out to be the sighting of a Russian airplane or guided missile. Then, of course, somebody is likely to develop a jet aircraft that will be disk-shaped.

One thing, though, the Air Force would like to clear up. That is the idea in the minds of a lot of people that its mission is to determine whether life exists on Mars or other planets.

'Unidentified Objects'

In the matter of "unidentified objects," as the Air Force classifies flying saucers, the responsibility of the Air Force is solely to determine if anything moving around in the upper air is a menace to the United States. So far no flying saucer report has produced evidence of such a menace.

Sightings of alleged flying saucers have Europeans in a tizzy now. In this country 1,700 sightings were reported to the Air Force in 1952, but the number dropped to 429 in 1953 and 254 in the first nine months of this year.

The sightings range from sober reports of real flying objects that prove to be something else besides saucers—mostly weather balloons—to fantastically weird

stories, some of them obviously from troubled minds.

One person recently reported to the Air Force that President Eisenhower had been making secret trips to the deserts of New Mexico and Arizona to confer with emissaries from Mars who had arrived, of course, in flying saucers.

Then there was a young woman who wrote from the Netherlands that the flying saucers came from Heaven. She said that if the Air Force would bring her here, her brother would materialize in a golden saucer and explain the phenomena.

Balloons Are Culprits

Upon analysis of the reports, the Air Force has found that 20 to 30 per cent of them were verified as balloons. Balloons as large as 100 feet in circumference are sent up by the Navy and other Government units for scientific purpose. Most sightings are reported at dusk, a time when a balloon may be at an altitude of 20,000 to 30,000 feet and glowingly visible, for the sun's rays are still reflected there at dusk.

Some of the sightings have proved to be natural astronomical phenomena. The Air Force from time to time has placed astronomers under confidential contract to analyze some sightings.

The Air Force is somewhat sad over the dozens of flying saucer clubs in various parts of the country that have no faith in the Air Force. A spokesman said these clubs had the attitude that the Air Force was holding out on them and so they are seeking the truth of the flying saucer phenomena themselves. The Air Force man pointed out that if flying saucers were real it would be more than happy to make spotting them a part of its Ground Observer Corps program and thus get the cooperation of all citizens.

The result of all their research is the conclusion that 8 to 20 per cent of the sightings each month lack sufficient data for clear evaluation, but the rest turn out to be "balloons, aircraft, astronomical bodies, atmospheric reflections and birds."

able to persuade others that no mean much some work settling dispute. The rank-and-file refused to give the employees peace with wage and work.

The rejection measure of which the union all of join when a ment finally tion. More t 000 longshore up to vote at employers h quiet arrang have time off to the polls.

Of the men recorded their two-year pact Anthony (Tosia, union over lyn pliers, wa had made a line up support ment as a m the world th apostle of ind goodwill.

Dream Shatt

Indeed a student of s to have the Brooklyn loc arately. He p followers wou into effect, e jected by the tan, Staten Is sey. Alas fo dreams of em of his local sp a margin of 2

Elsewhere "no" votes ran of the "yes" vo in terms of th membership t strike guarant obscure. Actua best among m Local 824, w luxury liner p West Side.

No separate its vote, but o that the Pistol proposed contr better tha mean tha local that has ognized as mo the whole I. L to enter into armament tre counted on to

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GRAPHIC

'HONEST, THEY'RE JUST RUMORS ...'



The Bristol Virginia-Tennessee

'FLYING SAUCERS' WERE NAVY WORK

Continued From Page 1

"There is no chance of your ever seeing the full roundness of it because you are so far below it.

"You see only the illuminated cup of the bottom. If your imagination soars, the light reflection on one side may impress you as the glow of an atomic engine. The wisp of the balloon's instrument-filled tail may impress you as the exhaust. The sun's rays may suffuse the plastic bag to a fiery glow."

The gigantic Navy balloons used for only three-and-a-half years are much larger than the more familiar sounding balloons used by many research institutions for cosmic ray studies, weather observations, etc.

Scoffed at Balloon Idea

Some flying saucer observers have scoffed at earlier suggestions that they might have seen balloons or clusters of balloons, of the familiar size and shape. But the Navy project, and a description of the huge bags, were kept secret in line with Federal policy on research bearing, however indirectly, on atomic developments.

"Now there is no longer any need for secrecy on a scientific

basis," Dr. Liddel commented. "And certainly there is no longer any need to keep the public in the dark about what flying saucers are."

Dr. Liddel, who was in charge of the cosmic ray-balloon project, said that the office had compiled 2,000 reports of flying "saucers" and had eliminated those that seemed too whimsical.

"This left a solid base of reports from airplane pilots, scientific observers and reliable laymen which could not be brushed aside," he reported. "After a thorough investigation we find there is not a single reliable report of an observation which is not attributable to the cosmic balloons."

Dr. Liddel added that Capt. Thomas F. Mantell, Air Force pilot who was found dead in his crashed plane after he radioed he was chasing a strange sky object, was pursuing a "skyhook" balloon. Captain Mantell's plane reached 30,000 feet, Dr. Liddel said, but he could never have reached the altitude of the balloon moving above him.

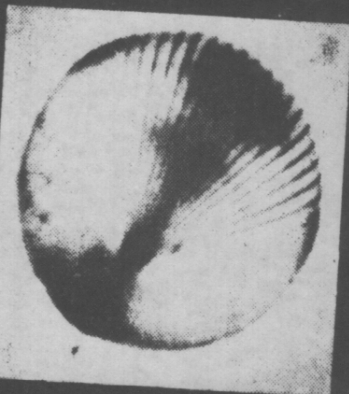
Dr. Liddel said he had checked with other Government agencies to assure that "no other research or experimental project" has tested anything even roughly resembling a flying disk.

Senate Confirms W. J. Bryan Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Senate late today confirmed the reappointment of William Jennings Bryan Jr. as collector of customs for District No. 27, with headquarters at Los Angeles.

Those 'Saucers'

In June, 1947, a private plane pilot in the State of Washington reported that he had seen nine unfamiliar objects in the sky, flying "like saucers." Since then there have been thousands of reports, from all over the United States and from other countries, of "flying saucers." The magazine U. S. News and World Report said the saucers were a U. S. secret weapon, a circular jet-powered helicopter 105 feet in diameter. A best-selling book described them as space ships, probably from Venus, and said three had been found in the Southwest. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko suggested they were the result of a



Russian discus thrower who didn't know his own strength.

Last Monday the Office of Naval Research in Washington announced that all "reliable reports" of saucers had been traced and connected with Naval balloons, nicknamed "skyhooks," that have been kept secret for almost four years. The office released the accompanying picture of a "skyhook" in flight. The balloons are 100 feet in diameter, rise nineteen miles and are used to study cosmic rays.

New York Times 16-12-54

ER 16, 1954.

on Foreign and Dome News Parley Highlights

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—President Eisenhower made the following main points at his news conference today:

Taxes—He would ask the next Congress to retain, at least for another year, the present level of corporation and excise taxes now scheduled, thus avoiding reductions automatically set for April 1.

Bipartisan Corporation—In the field of national security and foreign policy, the evidence available to him indicated that the cooperation between Democrats and Republicans would be very real. He was instructing Cabinet members and other officials to discuss projects before they crystallized into firm policy with responsible bipartisan leaders of the Congressional committees.

Foreign Policy—Preparing for a long haul, of perhaps fifty years, of armed tensions in the world, the United States was planning a strategic withdrawal of troops from foreign bases—where they could be spared—in order to get the most value for each dollar spent on security.

Expenditures—The new budget would reflect what the Administration considered a safe minimum.

Minimum Wages—He was not ready yet to announce a firm policy on increasing the Federal minimum-wage floor—now 75 cents—but obviously the time for such an increase was while the economy was expanding.

"Right-to-Work" Law—While defending again the right of his Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, to oppose such laws, he said the Administration policy would be fixed by the President himself and he was not ready yet to make up his mind finally.

Flying Saucers—He discounted, on advice from the best informed sources in the Air Force, the theory that these objects came from the planets or extra-terrestrial sources. But he offered no opinion on their source.

Iran—The visit of the Shah and his Empress to Washington was a welcome one, symbolizing again the great recovery made by Iran during the last sixteen months after a period in which it had seemed Iran was on its way to becoming another Soviet satellite.

Safe Driving—Because this was Safe Driving Day, the one on which the President had hoped American motorists could achieve a 24-hour period without accidents, he was hoping for the very best.

the Air Forces, had said that it security, the security committees as far as he knew, it was the foreign

New York Times 18-2-51

AIR FORCE CLOSES STUDY OF U.F.O.'S

Secretary Says Investigation
Can No Longer Be Justified

By RICHARD D. LYONS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—

The Air Force ended today its investigation of unidentified flying objects.

Dr. Robert C. Seamans Jr., Secretary of the Air Force, said in a memorandum that continuation of the study "no longer can be justified either on the ground of national security or in the interest of science."

Project Blue Book, the program's code name, has investigated 12,618 sighting reports at a cost of several million dollars since its start 22 years ago.

Both a committee of the National Academy of Sciences and a group at the University of Colorado concluded earlier this year that further studies of the so-called flying saucers—known as "U.F.O.'s" or "unknowns" by those who maintain an active interest in them—would be a waste of time and money.

Surprisingly, the Air Force announcement was hailed by a number of saucer activists. "The Air Force decision

Continued on Page 41, Column 6

New York Times 11-1-69

Aerial Phenomena Group Rejects Report on U.F.O.'s

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—The National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena challenged today a report that discounts the possibility of unidentified flying objects being spaceships from other planets.

Donald E. Keyhoe, a retired Marine major who is head of the committee, told a news conference that the 1,500-page report prepared by the University of Colorado for the Air Force was a "waste of money." It cost almost \$500,000.

Mr. Keyhoe, flanked by Dr. James McDonald of the University of Arizona and Dr. David Saunders of the University of Colorado, said the investigation, headed by Dr. Edward U. Condon of Colorado, examined only "about 1 per cent" of the "reliable, unexplained U.F.O." sightings supplied to it.

The committee claims a membership of 10,000 throughout the world.

'Flying Saucers' Were Big Balloons It Used for Research, Navy Reveals

The Office of Naval Research disclosed in Washington yesterday that all reliable reports of "flying saucers" made in the last three and one half years were attributable to sightings of a huge new plastic balloon used by the Navy in cosmic ray studies at upper altitudes.

This explanation for the persistence of flying saucer reports despite official denials by the Armed Forces and the President, among others, that this nation was being invaded from Mars or elsewhere by two-foot "men" in strange machines, was made by Dr. Urner Liddel, Dr. Liddel, who was reached by telephone, is chief of the nuclear physics branch of the research office.

Reports of flying saucers began in the summer of 1947, according to a new survey of 2,000 "sightings," at about the time the physics branch began to use extensively a new 100-foot plastic balloon to carry electronic instruments aloft for studying cosmic

rays and other phenomena of the atmosphere. Thereafter, according to Dr. Liddel, reports of "saucers" coincided roughly with the number of such balloons sent up by the Navy, disregarding, of course, those reports obviously the doings of crackpots or hoaxers.

The Navy balloons, Dr. Liddel declared, sometimes rose to a height of 100,000 feet (about nineteen miles) and there were swept along by winds of 200 miles an hour or more. The balloons, called skyhooks by the Navy researchers, were released at many points in the country and were free to travel to unlimited distances. At dusk on a summer evening would be the best time to see such a "saucer," Dr. Liddel said, and a study of the reports indicates that many disks were sighted at this opportune time.

"The lateral rays of the sun at dusk illuminate the base of the balloon," Dr. Liddel explained.

Continued on Page 22, Column 5

New York Times 28-12-69

Scientists Seek Air Force U.F.O. Data

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Special to The New York Times

BOSTON, Dec. 27—A plea for the preservation of secret Air Force records on unidentified flying objects compiled over the last 22 years was made today by astronomers, physicists and social scientists taking part in a symposium on the subject.

The appeal was outlined in their behalf by Dr. Thornton Page, chief organizer of the meeting, who is director of the Van Vleck Observatory at Wesleyan University. Dr. Page is currently working as a visiting scientist at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston.

He reported that, according to Air Force sources, the unclassified files compiled by the Air Force's Project Blue Book are to be transferred to the archives at Maxwell Air Force Base near Montgomery, Ala. Project Blue Book, with headquarters at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio, had until recently been responsible for investigating reports of unidentified flying objects.

On Dec. 17, Secretary of the Air Force Robert C. Seamans Jr. announced that Project Blue Book was being terminated. It could no longer be justified he said, "either on the ground of national security or in the interest of science."

According to Dr. Page, the Air Force has revealed no plans for the preservation of the secret files of Project Blue Book. These, he said, contain reports by Air Force personnel that have not been adequately explained, as well as episodes involving secret military projects.

He and other participants in the meeting, held at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel expressed fear that the records are to be burned. It was proposed that

they could be helpful in understanding future sightings and the physical—or psychological—phenomena responsible for them.

The two-day symposium on U.F.O.'s, which ended tonight, was held as part of the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. It had originally been scheduled for last year's annual meeting, but was postponed because of a debate over the merit of such a symposium.

Leading those in opposition to the symposium was Dr. Edward U. Condon, professor of physics at the University of Colorado, who conducted a two-year U.F.O. study completed for the Air Force in October of last year. He had concluded that U.F.O.'s were of no scientific interest and, therefore, were not a fitting subject for discussion by the association.

He rallied several leading scientists to his side. But others believed that the association, with its responsibility to pro-

mote scientific discussion of controversial subjects, should take on the U.F.O. issue.

The organizers of the symposium included Dr. Walter O. Roberts, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, who was chairman of the opening session.

During the symposium on unidentified flying objects, two Harvard Medical School psychiatrists discussed the possibility that the so-called Isakower illusion had played a role in some reports of U.F.O.'s.

In 1938, Otto Isakower spoke of the illusion, experienced by many as they hover between sleep and wakefulness, of a round object that comes near and then recedes. This he attributed to recollection of infantile experience when nursing at the breast. It was proposed by the Harvard scientists that, under stress, the phenomenon may induce some of those who are frightened or otherwise stressed to see saucer-shaped objects.

DEMOCRATS WARM TO 1970 PROSPECTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI)

—The Democratic National Chairman, Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, is confident the Democrats will retain control of Congress in the 1970 elections and will have a good chance to gain in governorships.

This message was contained in a year-end report just mailed to Democratic Governors, members of Congress, Mayors of big cities, national committee members, state chairmen and other party leaders.

The report underscored the optimism of national party leaders that they can keep control

of the House. The Republicans to win control, need a net gain of 25 seats in the 435 Congressional District elections Nov. 3.

The Democrats are also confident about their prospects for retaining control of the Senate, where the Republicans would need a net gain of seven seats in 35 contests to win control. The Nixon administration has given top political priority to winning the Senate.

Mr. Harris's report was made public with a staff analysis on the first year of the Nixon Administration. It made clear that the Democrats would rely less on the Vietnam war as an issue than on the pocketbook issues the party has exploited, usually with success, for the last four decades.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TH

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**More 'Flying Saucers'
In Mediterranean, Orient**

By Reuters

LONDON, March 29—Flying saucers—variously described as like full moons, moons with wakes of fire, or strange bodies emitting smoke trails—have been reported skittering in all directions across the heavens above the Mediterranean.

In Haifa today, reports circulated that they had been seen over northern Israel.

A Lebanese pilot who took Riad es Sohl, Premier of Lebanon, to the Arab League conference in Cairo, said he had seen them over Acre traveling at a high speed in a westerly direction. Others described them as "disks traveling northward at a great altitude and emitting a smoke trail."

Italy reported that they had been sighted over various parts of the country five times yesterday.

HONG KONG, March 29 (P)—American seamen telephoned The China Mail that they saw three "flying fireballs" when their ship entered Hong Kong Harbor Monday. Nobody else saw any flying fireballs, the newspaper found.

port, while Naples

ties was intensifying the war.

**Red Lights in the Sky Pose
A Mystery in Seattle Area**

(UPI)

SEATTLE, Wash., July 8 (UPI)—The authorities in the Seattle area investigated reports last night of a cluster of red lights that glowed for half an hour high above the city. There was no explanation of their origin.

First

One theory was that the lights were railroad flares attached to weather balloons.

"This type of thing has been reported in the past," said a radio dispatcher at the King County sheriff's office. "Just last week we had a similar report, and it turned out to be a bunch of kids who attached flares to weather balloons. I think this might have been the same thing."

10-6-52 Times

THE SAUCERS ARE BACK

The thousands who believe that there is "something funny" about flying saucers and that their interpretation by the Air Force is a device to conceal visits paid to the earth by interlopers from another world will derive much satisfaction from what Life magazine has to say about the subject. We had thought that with the publication of the Air Force's report on Project Saucer in 1949 we had heard the last of these visitors, but the tale was too fantastic to die. After all, the sea-serpent was with us for decades, and it took several years before the Loch Ness monster was buried. Who created the myth of visitors from another world it would be hard to determine at this late date, but whoever he was his name deserves to go ringing down the years as that of a romancer who deserves to sit at table with Sir John Mandeville.

Life's account of the saucers reveals nothing new. Free balloons which are equipped with lights and from some of which aluminum foil dangles to reflect radio waves account for nearly all that believers in spaceships from another world think they saw. Because there are a few apparitions that are not easily explained as unmanned balloons that can rise to an altitude of 100,000 feet it does not follow that spaceships of the kind that abound in the pulp magazines devoted to scientific fiction have been cruising in our atmosphere. Back of all these tales of saucers is a certain satisfaction that science hasn't all the answers to all the questions raised by the saucers. The late Charles Fort, who spent years in collecting accounts of hailstones as big as boulders, frogs and snakes that fell from the sky, strange objects that hurtled through the air just like flying saucers, would have been delighted with this surrender to the romancers. Meanwhile we suspect that most people will continue to bet on science.



AIR FORCE'S 'FLYING SAUCER': The Defense Department released yesterday this artist's conception of disk-shaped aircraft and said such a plane could result from a project under development for U. S. by Avro, Ltd., of Canada.

AIR FORCE PLANS A 'FLYING SAUCER'

Continued From Page 1

Quarles, Secretary of the Air Force, stated:

"However, we are now entering a period of aviation technology in which aircraft of unusual configuration and flight characteristics will begin to appear."

The announcement also reminded the public that the precursor of the more advanced type vertical-rising aircraft was the Navy's VTO (vertical take off), or Pogo. However, what Mr. Quarles was talking about were true disk-shaped craft that will resemble thousands of objects that people all over the United States and some foreign countries have been reporting for years.

Many 'Saucers' Reported

In recent years the interest in "flying saucers" had reached the proportions of a popular delusion.

The report today was designed to set at rest all speculations on the past sightings and to forewarn the public about the coming realities.

"On the basis of this study," Secretary Quarles said, "we believe that no objects such as those popularly described as flying saucers have flown over the United States. I feel certain that even the unknown 3 per cent could have been explained as conventional phenomena or illusions if more complete obser-

vational data had been available."

"However," he said, "we are now entering a period of aviation technology in which aircraft of unusual configuration and flight characteristics will begin to appear."

Mr. Quarles also said: "The Air Force will fly the first jet-powered vertical-rising airplane in a matter of days. We have another project under contract with Avro, Ltd., of Canada, which could result in disk-shaped aircraft somewhat similar to the popular concept of a flying saucer. The attached picture, while only an artist's conception, could illustrate such an object."

"While some of these may take novel forms, such as the Avro project, they are direct-line descendants of conventional aircraft and should not be regarded as supranatural or mysterious. We expect to develop airplanes that will fly faster, higher and perhaps farther than present designs, but they will still obey natural laws and if manned, they will still be manned by normal terrestrial airmen. Other than reducing runway requirements we do not expect vertical-rising aircraft to have more outstanding military characteristics than conventional types."

"Vertical-rising aircraft capable of transition to supersonic horizontal flight will be a new phenomenon in our skies, and under certain conditions could give the illusion of the so-called flying saucer. The Department of Defense will make every effort within bounds of security to keep the public informed of

these developments so they can be recognized for what they are."

Mr. Quarles' carefully worded statement reflected the long-established Air Force attitude of not scoffing at flying saucer reports.

By the end of 1954, the Air Force had reports of 4,854 sightings, beginning in 1947. It subjected the reports of 1953 and 1954, totaling 854, to a special study, with these results of conclusions:

Balloons 16 per cent
Aircraft 20 per cent
Astronomical 25 per cent
Other 13 per cent
Insufficient information 17 per cent
Unknown 9 per cent

The Air Force then concluded that if reporting and investigating procedures could be improved, the percentages of cases

carried as "insufficient information" and "unknown" would be greatly reduced. Accordingly, the system was improved with the result that the 131 sightings between Jan. 1 to May 5, 1955, were evaluated as follows:

Balloons 26 per cent
Aircraft 21 per cent
Astronomical 23 per cent
Other 20 per cent
Insufficient information 7 per cent
Unknown 3 per cent

The Air Force encouraged the inflow of the reports so that if a hostile country did develop an eccentric craft the Air Force desired to have all the intelligence as soon as possible. At the same time in an effort to reassure the public, it has periodically reported that none of the sightings was a verifiable aircraft.

MORGE AUTHO

WASHINGTON—Henry M. Morger, Secretary of the Federal agency, said tonight he would decide whether officials, including investigators, would be sent to his office to his office.

Mr. Morger, in a number of cases had as certain documents it would be for him to ensure would interest.

The former President's vet and his that author Services A. M. F. J.

In a statement, Mr. Morger said, "I am sure that the diaries were of the United States and these jurisdictions."

With the gentleman's reports, he had and James M. Eastland's committee. Eastland's of the diaries investigated the late H. J. Erlichson on.

Orchid Sh

The second Orchid Show day and Savings, B. and F. Dr. Carl L. of Brookline chairman of last year. than fifty will be from 10 A. Saturday 6 P. M. on

Magnificent NEW TWA SUPER-G CONSTELLATIONS NON-STOP TO DETROIT

Now you can enjoy luxurious new TWA Super-G Constellation service to Detroit—the same wonderful planes that have been such an outstanding success on TWA's NON-



Satellite of Earth 200 to 300 Miles Into Outer Space

Three-Stage Rocket Is Expected to Launch Satellite Into Space

Two and Third Propulsions Needed to Give Lift and Speed—Launching from Balloon or B-29 Proposed

By RICHARD WITKIN

A discussion by Bell Aircraft Corporation, has proposed launching a three-stage rocket from a balloon. By hoisting the assembly to a good altitude before any rocket fuel had to be touched off, he believes, a good deal of money could be saved. The rocket machinery is very expensive. And much less kick would be required if the three-stage rocket took off from the stratosphere than if it had to start from the ground.

Dr. Stehling proposed using the same type of balloon that will be used to launch fact-gathering Deacon rockets in experiments conducted as part of the Geophysical Year program in 1957 and 1958.

Would Use B-29

Paul Sandorff, Assistant Professor of Aeronautical Engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has championed a third method. He has suggested launching the multi-stage rocket from the belly of a B-29 bomber.

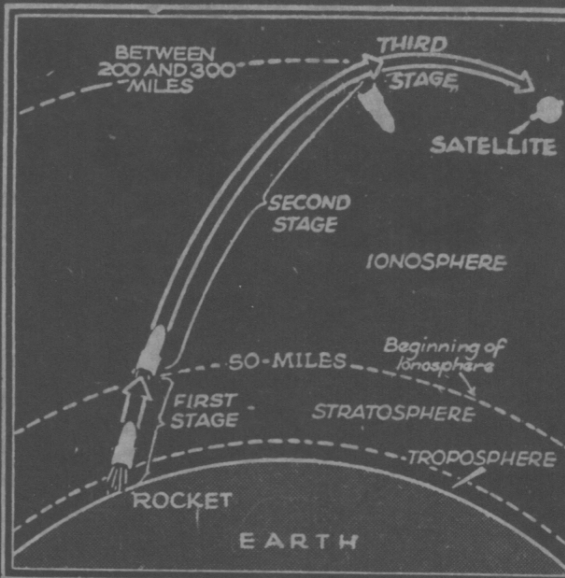
This is the system used by the Bell rocket research planes that first broke through the sound barrier and pierced other aeronautical frontiers.

Which company or companies will manufacture the satellite is not known. The general opinion is that a number of companies will cooperate.

Most established aircraft companies, as well as a host of atomic era newcomers, have been gaining experience in guided missiles that could be used in the project. It is noteworthy that early this month, Dan A. Kimball, former Secretary of the Navy and now head of the Aerojet-General Corporation, said his company could start immediate construction of a successful space satellite vehicle.

Aerojet, located in Azusa, Calif., has been a pioneer in development of rocket motors. So has Reaction Motors, Inc., of Rockaway, N. J.

The most ambitious missile program yet announced is in the hands of the Convair Division of the General Dynamics Corporation. Convair is working



The New York Times

July 30, 1955

GAINING ALTITUDE: Conception of how earth-circling satellite might be given proper altitude and momentum to maintain its position in an orbit over the earth. First rocket carries object through the stratosphere. Second carries satellite up to space between 200 and 300 miles above surface of the earth, where satellite levels off. Third rocket accelerates satellite to tremendous velocities necessary for orbital earth-circling. Satellite is gently pulled into orbital position, where it remains until it loses speed and altitude.

NO MILITARY ROLE FOR GLOBAL BALL

Continued From Page 1

explained that they had been called upon to project the metal "basketball" into outer space because they had mastered the technique.

In an experiment with guided missiles, the Bumper-Wac has been propelled to the record-breaking altitude of 250 miles. This missile is a two-stage rocket consisting of a Wac Corporal guided missile attached to a V-2 missile.

The achievement of the satellite, as one top defense scientist viewed it, would be comparable to Orville Wright's first 120-foot flight in an airplane on Dec. 17, 1903.

The first satellite may be ten, fifteen, eighteen or twenty-one inches in diameter—the precise size has not been determined yet. The official White House and

Satellites Not to Blame For 'Saucer' Rumors

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Don't blame the satellite program for the "flying saucer" rumors that have cropped up in the past.

Officials were asked today whether satellite experiments could have given rise to the saucer reports. They replied that since no satellites have been launched they couldn't be the "flying saucers."

Government experts have said that the great majority of flying saucer "sightings" arise out of optical illusions (about 90 per cent of them), with jet aircraft and guided missile tests presumably accounting for most of the remainder.

where it will heat up, disintegrate and vaporize.

The descent of the satellite and other changes in the orbit will be observed the world over with optical and electronic instruments until it disintegrates. And by computing the

SATELLITE DATA ARE MEAGER NOW

Maryland U. Scientist Has Designed Earth-Circling Vehicle Called MOUSE

Only a bare hint of the size, shape and structure of the proposed earth-circling satellite was available yesterday. The White House announcement said only that the craft would be launched tentatively, it will be round, the size of a basketball; it will travel around the earth every ninety minutes at a speed of 18,000 miles an hour in a path some 200 to 300 miles above the earth.

But these meager hints suggest strongly that the plans for the moment lie somewhere along the lines of the non-classified studies of a young professor of physics at the University of Maryland, Dr. S. Fred Singer. Dr. Singer has designed an earth-free vehicle which he has named by the word MOUSE. MOUSE is made up of the initial letters of Minimum Orbital Unmanned Satellite of Earth.

That is, Dr. Singer at a number of scientific meetings during the last two years has described his own MOUSE as a basketball-sized round or cylindrical object, to travel at 18,000 miles an hour on a plane through the North and South Poles, at an altitude of 200 to 300 miles.

Dr. Singer last night was reported to be on his way to Copenhagen. Next week he will participate in an international meeting of scientists interested in astronomy and physics. A leading military "earth satellite" specialist cautioned last night against relying too heavily on Dr. Singer's published description in discussing the new Federal proposal. However, most other possible earth satellite plans are clothed in secrecy, and Dr. Singer's plan has achieved wide recognition for its skillful design and practicability.

Proposal for Launching

Dr. Singer proposed that the craft be launched with three rockets. The third rocket blast would accelerate the MOUSE to a speed of close to 18,000 miles an hour after it reached

New York Times 20-7-68

FF RIKE

French Weather Balloon Lands in Ohio Cornfield

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, July 19 (AP) — A huge hydrogen-filled plastic balloon, apparently sent up last May by the National Center of Space Studies in France, landed today in George L. Davis's cornfield near the Scioto River three miles north of here.

The balloon, estimated to be 600 feet across, carried a card noting the date of May 7, 1968, and the words "National Center of Space Studies, Landes, France, Balloon Launching Center." It is believed to have been the same one that touched off a flurry of reports of unidentified flying objects in south central Ohio last night.

PARIS, July 19 (AP)—French space scientists said today that the balloon that landed in Ohio was sent up in a program for stratospheric research early this year for studies of sun rays. They said the distance covered by the balloon was not unprecedented since one balloon went all the way around the world.

Government Sanctions

Kidde's Buying U.S. Lines

FLIER DIES CHASING A 'FLYING SAUCER'

Plane Explodes Over Kentucky as That and Near States Report Strange Object

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8 (AP)—Several areas of Kentucky and adjoining states were excited today over reports of a "flying saucer" which led to the death of one National Guard flier and fruitless chases by several other pilots.

The National Guard headquarters at Louisville said Capt. Thomas F. Mantell Jr., 25 years old, was killed late yesterday while chasing what was reported as a "flying saucer" near Franklin, Ky.

Two other members of the Kentucky National Guard, also asked to make a flying investigation of reported "flying discs" in the area near Fort Knox, returned to their Louisville base.

Two Hopkinsville pilots, James Garret and William Crenshaw, said they chased a flying object which they believed to be a balloon.

Astronomers at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., reported that they saw some object in the sky yesterday afternoon which they believed to be a balloon, but the Weather Bureau at Nashville said it knew of no balloons in that vicinity.

In Southern Ohio, meanwhile, observers reported seeing a flaming red cone near the Army Air Base at Wilmaington. Army spokesmen said they had no information on the object or its origin.

Col. Guy F. Hix, commanding officer at Godman Field, adjoining Fort Knox, said he observed the "flying saucer" for some time. He said contact was made by radio with three National Guard planes and the pilots were asked to investigate.

"We lost contact in about twenty minutes," Colonel Hix said. "Two of the planes later called back and reported no success."

Captain Mantell, an air hero during the Allied invasion of Normandy, was the third pilot. His mother, Mrs. Thomas F. Mantell Sr., said in Louisville she was informed that her son flew too high in his pursuit of the object and lost consciousness.

Glenn Mayes, who lives near Franklin, said he saw the Mantell plane flying at an extremely high altitude just before it seemed to explode in the air.

"The plane circled three times, like the pilot didn't know where he was going," Mr. Mayes said, "and then started into a dive from about 20,000 feet. About halfway down there was a terrific explosion."

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Captain Mantell entered the Army Air Forces soon after his graduation from high school and participated in the Normandy invasion and many other European operations during the war.

Since leaving active duty a year ago, he has been associated with the Kentucky Air National Guard.

Wire Strike Is Deadlocked

Federal efforts to settle the week-old strike of 2,350 workers in four major international communications companies were at a standstill yesterday. Thomas G. Dougherty of the United States Mediation and Conciliation Service reported that no date had been set for resumption of conferences designed to end the tie-up.

Radar was one of the top-drawer secrets of the war. However, the science of Radar is taught at one of the many Army-operated schools. The training is yours for an enlistment in the new Regular Army. See the Army recruiting officer at 39 Whitehall Street.

8-1-68 N.Y. TIMES



FLYING SAUCERS? The United States Navy released on Friday this photo, which it says shows an "unusual cloud formation over the city of Marseilles, France." The picture was made on Nov. 4, 1954. The Navy gave no indication as to why it released the photograph at this time or any information as to why it considered the release of importance.

Associated Press

IL DISCO GIRA

Passaggi di dischi volanti sono stati segnalati sulla Val Padana.

Chi sa quali e quanti rischi l'avvenire ci prepara! Cosa sono questi dischi che da Mantova a Ferrara, da Cremona a Gorgonzola, da Vigevano a Pavia, su nel cielo fan la spola da un mesetto a questa via? Quando l'aria è tersa e azzurra, essi appaiono d'ogni parte, e da tempo si sussurra che provengono da Marte. Uno d'essi, a quanto pare, è comparso su Varese, e sembrò che quell'arnese stesse lì per atterrare: per un attimo discese, come un semplice Dakota, poi, pentito, prese quota ritornando al suo paese; ma si giura sul Vangelo che girare fu veduto per lo spazio d'un minuto sul grammofono del cielo. Dai giornali più importanti un'inchiesta si conduce, allo scopo di far luce su quei bolidi volanti. Che sia questa, si suppone, degl'incogniti Marziani una prima esplorazione per l'assalto di domani. Che li guidi un dittatore di natura autoritaria, carezzando con ardore la conquista planetaria? Ma l'ipotesi s'avvanza che quei dischi sian piuttosto un approccio ben disposto di cortese vicinanza;

c'è chi afferma che di pace sono un nobile messaggio e che Marte si compiace di mandarceli in omaggio; nè s'esclude - anzi, s'ammette - che sui dischi smisurati siano incisi dai due lati delle allegre canzonette: le romanze della Luna, o di Venere il bel canto. In tal caso, è una fortuna che si vedano soltanto e agli estrosi ritornelli che la radio ci propina non s'aggiungano anche quelli d'una stella vespertina... Fra le tante congetture, c'è chi dice che si tratti non di dischi, ma di piatti, mastodontici sia pure, e che un gruppo di scienziati, da un rifugio clandestino, con i piatti sullodati ci prepari... un bel piattino. Se da Marte si dimostri eh'anche i piatti son piovuti, noi Terreni, compiaciuti, confrontandoli coi nostri di misure più modeste, rimaniamo sbalorditi: condoglianze per le teste di quei poveri mariti!... Sian terreni o sian marziani, noi comunque, a conti fatti, ci auguriamo che quei piatti se ne restino lontani e alle cronache pettegole dian materia di un'inchiesta: a noi bastano le tegole che ci cadon sulla testa!

Il Cavaliere Errante

New York Times 2-9-55

Flags are still flying.

2 NEW STARS LISTED BY U. S. ASTRONOMER

DUBLIN, Sept. 1 (UP)—A United States astronomer told the International Astronomical Union's Assembly today, that he had discovered two new stars. Dr. George H. Herbig of the University of California's Lick Observatory, said observations he had made on a field in the constellation of Taurus showed three stars in the field in 1947, and five were there in photographs taken last year.

"Our understanding of what is taking place could hardly be more incomplete, but it may be that we have witnessed the opening phase of an episode in stellar revolution," he added.

Dr. Herbig told his audience of 300 scientists that the two new stars were near the Orion nebula.

Another American at the conference decried talk of flying saucers.

"Such fantastic nonsense has no part in business dealt with on such a high scientific level as at these meetings," Dr. H. Menzel said. "I have no reason to change my view that flying saucers are natural phenomena and not inter-planetary vehicles."



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Associated Press

IL DISCO GIRA

Passaggi di dischi volanti sono stati segnalati sulla Val Padana.

Chi sa quali e quanti rischi l'avvenire ci prepara! Cosa sono questi dischi che da Mantova a Ferrara, da Cremona a Gorgonzola, da Vigevano a Pavia, su nel cielo fan la spola da un mesetto a questa via? Quando l'aria è tersa e azzurra, essi appaiono d'ogni parte, e da tempo si sussurra che provengono da Marte. Uno d'essi, a quanto pare, è comparso su Varese, e sembrò che quell'arnese stesse lì per atterrare: per un attimo discese, come un semplice Dakota, poi, pentito, prese quota ritornando al suo paese; ma si giurò sul Vangelo che girare fu veduto per lo spazio d'un minuto sul grammofono del cielo.

Dai giornali più importanti un'inchiesta si conduce, allo scopo di far luce su quei bolidi volanti. Che sia questa, si suppone, degl'incogniti Marziani una prima esplorazione per l'assalto di domani. Che li guidi un dittatore di natura autoritaria, carezzando con ardore la conquista planetaria?

Ma l'ipotesi s'avanza che quei dischi sian piuttosto un approccio ben disposto di cortese vicinanza;

c'è chi afferma che di pace sono un nobile messaggio e che Marte si compiace di mandarceli in omaggio; nè s'esclude - anzi, s'ammette - che sui dischi smisurati siano incisi dai due lati delle allegre canzonette; le romanze della Luna, o di Venere il bel canto. In tal caso, è una fortuna che si vedano soltanto e agli estrosi ritornelli che la radio ci propina non s'aggiungano anche quelli d'una stella vespertina...

Era le tante congetture, c'è chi dice che si tratti non di dischi, ma di piatti, mastodontici sia pure, e che un gruppo di scienziati, da un rifugio clandestino, con i piatti sullodati ci prepari... un bel piattino. Se da Marte si dimostri ch'anche i piatti son piovuti, noi Terreni, compiaciuti, confrontandoli coi nostri di misure più modeste, rimuniamo sbalorditi: condoglianze per le teste di quei poveri mariti!... Sian terreni o sian marziani, noi comunque, a conti fatti, ci auguriamo che quei piatti se ne restino lontani e alle cronache pettegole dian materia di un'inchiesta: a noi bastano le tegole che ci cadon sulla testa!

Il Cavaliere Errante

Diagrams are still flying.

2 NEW STARS LISTED BY U. S. ASTRONOMER

DUBLIN, Sept. 1 (UP)—A United States astronomer told the International Astronomical Union's Assembly today that he had discovered two new stars.

Dr. George H. Herbig of the University of California's Lick Observatory, said observations he had made on a field in the constellation of Taurus showed three stars in the field in 1947, and five were there in photographs taken last year.

"Our understanding of what is taking place could hardly be more incomplete, but it may be that we have witnessed the opening phase of an episode in stellar revolution," he added.

Dr. Herbig told his audience of 300 scientists that the two new stars were near the Orion nebula.

Another American at the conference decried talk of flying saucers.

"Such fantastic nonsense has no part in business dealt with on such a high scientific level as at these meetings," Dr. H. Menzel said. "I have no reason to change my view that flying saucers are natural phenomena and not inter-planetary vehicles."

Carlino **TERZA**

Con l'Ufo sul divano

Quando Jung decise di studiare i dischi volanti

Carl Gustav Jung (nella foto) è morto ottantaseienne nel 1961 nei pressi di Zurigo. Era nato nel 1875 a Kesswil sul lago di Costanza. Dopo essere stato un bambino prodigo (si racconta che a sei anni leggesse i classici latini in originale) divenne medico e si specializzò nelle malattie mentali. Autore di fondamentali studi sul mondo dell'inconscio, Jung nelle ore libere si occupava di scultura, cucina e giardinaggio; a 83 anni pilotava ancora personalmente la sua barca a vela sul lago di Zurigo. Jung si interessò anche degli Ufo (come si racconta nell'articolo qui accanto) e di parapsicologia. La madre dello scienziato possedeva doti medianiche e il giovane Jung partecipò a sedute spiritiche con la cugina Helly Preiswerk che fungeva da medium.



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Franco Gabici

Con l'Ufo sul divano

Quando Jung decise di studiare i dischi volanti

Da tempo non se ne parla più, o almeno non se ne parla come una volta. Siamo, dunque, lontani dal «boom» degli anni Cinquanta, quando ogni occasione era buona per parlare di oggetti misteriosi che apparivano (e poi scomparivano) in cielo a vellicare le nostre fantasie o magari anche a turbare i nostri sonni tranquilli. In quegli anni ogni giornale che si rispettava non mancava di riportare foto di avvistamenti di questi oggetti, gli Ufo (Unidentified flying objects), chiamati più familiarmente «dischi volanti», anzi questa espressione era talmente entrata nel linguaggio comune che Buck Ram, manager e autore di «Only you», quando lanciò sul mercato quello che di lì a pochi anni sarebbe diventato il quintetto più famoso del mondo, non trovò altro di meglio che battezzarlo «The Platters», vale a dire «i dischi (volanti), ovviamente, nell'universo delle sette note».

Tutti ci siamo chiesti, almeno una volta nella vita, cosa siano questi oggetti misteriosi, chi li manda e da dove provengano e magari ciascuno di noi avrà dentro al cassetto la propria teoria che interpreta e spiega il fenomeno anche se non la si confida a nessuno perché il nostro pragmatismo ci invita a snobbare, o a far finta di ignorare, questo problema.

I brutti scherzi dell'inconscio

Chi, invece, non si è affatto vergognato di affrontare a viso aperto un problema tanto spinoso, è stato Carl Gustav Jung (del quale proprio in questi giorni si sono ricordati i venticinque anni dalla morte, avvenuta a Zurigo il 6 giugno 1961) il quale, facendo suo il motto di Terenzio «homo sum: humani nihili a me alienum puto», si occupò del problema tentandone una interpretazione psicologica perché trovava in queste «visioni» significati che andavano ben oltre la semplice registrazione dei fatti.

A testimonianza di questo interesse restano pagine che Jung scrisse alla fine degli anni Cinquanta e dunque in un momento caldo, quando ancora il problema era, come si dice, all'ordine del giorno e i saggi relativi all'argomento oggi si possono leggere nel secondo tomo del decimo volume dell'opera omnia dello psicologo svizzero che la casa editrice Boringhieri sta ultimando (C. G. Jung, *Civiltà in transizione. Dopo la catastrofe*, Boringhieri, p. XI-361, L. 70.000).

Jung si rende conto che spesso gli Ufo, stando almeno a certi racconti, possono appartenere al regno delle illusioni, delle fantasie o delle fandonie. Inoltre, aggiunge, quasi tutte le notizie di misteriosi avvistamenti vengono proprio dall'America, «il paese delle possibilità inaudite e della science fiction», ma non esclude che a volte può accadere che anche un individuo dotato di piena capacità di intendere e di volere, e con i

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« I corpi celesti erano più d'uno »

Permettetemi un'aggiunta all'articolo di Carlo Ferrando sul corpo celeste apparso il 18 luglio. Quella sera ero in motoscafo con amici tra S. Marco e il Lido ed alle ore 20,33 precise potemmo vedere molto bene il « corpo celeste » per la durata di almeno otto secondi. Proveniva dal mare (prora del motoscafo) e andava verso terra (poppa del medesimo) per cui la direzione non era quella da voi riportata. Esso aveva la forma ovale appuntita, volava a circa 1500 km.-ora, ad una quota di circa 2500-3000 metri. Mi dispiace che nel vostro articolo sia stata dimenticata Venezia, che è forse l'unica città (data la sua ampia Laguna) dove l'oggetto fu osservato molto bene. Da quanto sopra io posso dedurre che non si trattava di un meteorite, né di un razzo vettore, né di un missile, perché la velocità, la quota, il percorso lo escludono. Perciò si trattava di un mezzo spaziale proveniente da ignota origine, tanto più che sopra Venezia effettuò una piccola deviazione. Ora viene da chiedere: com'è possibile che un corpo celeste con quelle caratteristiche possa essere osservato contemporaneamente in località distantiissime tra loro? Nessuna spiegazione può essere esatta, se non questa: che si trattava non di un solo corpo celeste ma di parecchi, giunti (vorrei dire in formazione di volo) nel nostro cielo.

C. Nardelli - Venezia

New York Times 7-2-55

About New York

Earth-Bound Stargazers on Third Avenue Still See Saucers—Pet Mouse Likes Cat Biscuit

By MEYER BERGER

IT may astonish townsfolk to learn that the flying-saucer spasm hasn't completely ended. Right now, for example, you can dial Filmore 8-6507 if you spot a saucer, or if that's not convenient you can send your report by regular or air mail to James and Margaret Rigberg at their book shop, 1597 Third Avenue. They're eager for anything on saucer phenomena.

The flying-saucer cult has membership all over the country and the Rigbergs keep the group in touch with everything new in saucers, through their publication, *The Flying Saucer News*, a twelve-page offset job, which they edit. They started the F. S. N. with the idea of putting it out quarterly, but it has gone so well they're toying with the notion of a monthly. Filmore 8-6507 is their store phone.

The saucer crowd is divided, it seems, into geographical divisions. The local cell is the New York Civilian Saucer Intelligence Group, which meets in different places—the Rigbergs' book shop, Steinway Hall, the Philosophical Research Building, 211 West Fifty-seventh Street. It has a rather strong strain of occultists in it and some wide-eyed teen-agers gripped by space virus.

There's an anonymous poet laureate among the saucerites, too, someone who has turned out for the society's current journal a verse that begins: "Oh, I took a trip to Heaven in a model P-4-7." There are saucer publications all over the country, the Rigbergs confide, all thriving. One is West Virginia's "Saucerian"; another is the "Psychic Observer" of Chesterfield, Ind., which gives its readers the very latest saucer chitchat.

The Rigbergs think the most eloquent authority on saucers right now is Miss Nianda Lynnbeth Hayden, a woman who maintains in the society's New York journal: "Flying saucers, space craft from other planets, various types of fireballs, focused streamers of light and so forth, have been attracted to the Planet Earth at this particular time because the human race on this globe has reached a new high point

in evolution." Miss Hayden has a lot about Sanat Kumara the great Venusian (she calls him that) who landed here twenty-one million years ago to guide mortal evolution.

One other thing—*The Flying Saucer News* offers free subscriptions to members who come up with hot, authentic tips on saucer phenomena. Mr. Rigberg, who works as restaurant counterman by day, hopes that some time in the future his newspaper may pay cash for such information. He concedes, though, that may not be for yet a little while.

A gentleman who commutes from Great Neck keeps filling in nature-loving acquaintances on the habits and performances of a Great Neck field mouse that has adopted the gentleman's family. Every year for the last four years, now, the little fellow moves in from the tall grass at fall's first chill; it seeks the open again in early spring. It was chummy with Butch, the family cat, until Old Butch died in his sleep this winter. Its favorite ration is the cat biscuit that was left over when Butch's ninth was up. It touches no other fodder. One thing the gentleman is a little embarrassed about is the name his spouse gave the house pet. It's Anony-Mouse.

MARGINALIA: The news dealer at the Eighty-sixth Street station of the Lexington Avenue subway offers subway tokens when giving customers change. It saves them from lining up at the ticket booth. . . . The great red-brick dwelling on the south side of East Eighteenth Street west of Third Avenue is to make way, possibly within the next few months, for a modern apartment house. It was part of the original Stuyvesant Farm and was the city's first modern apartment house. It was built in 1869 and has housed, among others, Bayard Taylor, Edwin Booth's mother, General Custer's widow and Miss Louise Whitefield, who became Mrs. Andrew Carnegie. Mrs. Clayton Hamilton, the dramatic critic's widow, has lived in it since 1913.

BRIDGE, N. J., Jan. 14, 1950.

Those Flying Saucers

Writer's Books Recalled Citing Cases of Prior Sky Voyages

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

With flying saucers recently in the headlines again, after a news eclipse, it seems strange that not a peep should have been heard out of the Fortean Society. For the devotees of the late Charles Fort, that enemy of orthodox science, must have chortled up their sleeves during the outcropping of saucer stories in July, 1947.

Drawing upon data compiled and published by the master, Fortean could have pointed to hundreds of similar manifestations that appeared in the skies of the world during the past two centuries.

In his writings Fort railed at the dogmatism of scientists, whom he accused of refusing to accept as evidence any phenomena that did not jibe with their preconceived theories. He wrote not only about things that stayed up in the sky but also about things that fell down. His books teem with heavenly falls of ants, arrows, ashes and shredded asbestos, of red snow and of black rain. From such data he "proved" to his own satisfaction an elaborate theory of super-continents anchored above the earth, whose inhabitants dispatched weird vessels on terrestrial voyages of discovery, flashed incomprehensible signals at bewildered mortals, and pelted us with their refuse. The scientists in their turn dismissed Fort as an inconsequential spoofer.

Fort's instances were culled from a wide variety of sources, among them newspapers and scientific journals, the log-books of sea captains and the observations of astronomers. His deductions from the facts are often deliberately fanciful, but his sources were authentic.

For over 200 years reputable sky-gazers, quoted by Fort, have seen disks, globes or balloons of many colors, by night and by day, as well as luminous or dark objects in the shapes of torpedoes and cylinders.

Aerial appearances of torpedoes caused a newspaper stir during the first two weeks of April, 1897, comparable to the saucer sensation of July, 1947. It began when a "mysterious light" like a powerful searchlight was seen over Kansas City. The next day *The New York Sun* reported that "it was directed toward the earth, traveling east at a rate of sixty miles an hour." A week or so later *The New York Herald* carried a story about mysterious lights over Chicago, but something new had been added—they emanated from torpedo-shaped craft.

An astronomer identified the appearance as the star Alpha Orionis, and practical jokers in great numbers climbed on the bandwagon. Like the saucer sensation of 1947, the torpedo sensation of 1897 petered out in ridicule.

Fort's condemned data are beginning

SCIENTISTS BACK REPORT ON U.F.O.'S

Academy Panel Concurred
on Data Sent Air Force

By WALTER SULLIVAN

An 11-man panel of eminent scientists, convened by the National Academy of Sciences to review the University of Colorado report on unidentified flying objects, is reported to have concurred in the university's findings.

The report, prepared by a Colorado team headed by Dr. Edward U. Condon, finds no evidence that U. F. O.'s, or "flying saucers" represent visitations from other worlds. Nor, on the basis of available evidence, does the report regard them as strange natural phenomena, meriting intensive scientific investigation.

The report and the academy assessment are to be made public. However the gist of both documents leaked to reporters before they were circulated.

The Colorado study was contracted by the Air Force in 1966 in an attempt to allay public doubts as to the effectiveness—or candor—of the Air Force in dealing with U. F. O.'s.

Examination by Academy

There was probably little expectation in Air Force circles that such an inquiry would uncover any firm evidence for extraterrestrial visitations. This led to fears that the Colorado report might be widely considered a "whitewash." Hence the National Academy of Science was asked to examine it before publication.

The academy could then assess whether the investigation was thorough and whether it was conducted with scientific objectivity. The report appears to have come through with "straight A's" in all these respects, to the delight of its Air Force sponsors.

The academy panel was headed by Dr. Gerald M. Clemence of Yale University, former scientific director of the United States Naval Observatory. It included a recent Nobel laureate, Dr. H. Keffer Hartline of Rockefeller University, and the former head of the United States Weather Bureau, Dr. Francis W. Reichelderfer.

It is understood that this panel did not limit itself to a study of the report, but examined other scientific documents representing views on both sides of the controversy.

Two scientists, in particular, have heaped near ridicule on the proposition that the U.F.O.'s are anything other than misinterpreted balloons, satellites, distant aircraft, atmospheric phenomena, hoaxes and the like. They are Dr. Donald H. Menzel, former director of the Harvard College Observatory and William Markowitz, former head of the time service at the Naval Observatory.

The most outspoken proponent of the possibility that "flying saucers" are under control from beyond the earth is Dr. James E. McDonald, an atmospheric physicist at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

Brazil Frees Correspondent

Domenica del Corriere 5-3-50

SONO VERI I PIATTI VOLANTI?



La reale comparsa, nell'altissimo cielo, di misteriosi oggetti a forma di disco, spostatisi a velocità vertiginosa è stata confermata — a contraddire le recenti smentite — da un ufficiale e da alcuni tecnici della Marina americana che li avrebbero fotografati, nonché da esploratori cileni che dicono di averli addirittura fotografati durante una spedizione nell'Antartico. Mistero dunque realmente? E che cosa sono? Vengono da qualche altro pianeta?

Those Flying Saucers

Writer's Books Recalled Citing Cases
of Prior Sky Voyages

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

With flying saucers recently in the headlines again, after a news eclipse, it seems strange that not a peep should have been heard out of the Fortean Society. For the devotees of the late Charles Fort, that enemy of orthodox science, must have chortled up their sleeves during the outcropping of saucer stories in July, 1947.

Drawing upon data compiled and published by the master, Fortean could have pointed to hundreds of similar manifestations that appeared in the skies of the world during the past two centuries.

In his writings Fort railed at the dogmatism of scientists, whom he accused of refusing to accept as evidence any phenomena that did not jibe with their preconceived theories. He wrote not only about things that stayed up in the sky but also about things that fell down. His books teem with heavenly falls of ants, arrows, ashes and shredded asbestos, of red snow and of black rain. From such data he "proved" to his own satisfaction an elaborate theory of super-continent anchored above the earth, whose inhabitants dispatched weird vessels on terrestrial voyages of discovery, flashed incomprehensible signals at bewildered mortals, and pelted us with their refuse. The scientists in their turn dismissed Fort as an inconsequential spoofer.

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Fort's condemned data are beginning

U.F.O.'s and All That

Even before the University of Colorado report on Unidentified Flying Objects was released yesterday, word was out among the true believers that the document was a "whitewash." There was even a book already printed to contradict the work and conclusions of Prof. Edward U. Condon's investigations.

Evidently many committed to the belief that reported U.F.O. sightings prove this planet is being reconnoitered and even visited by beings from elsewhere in space will remain unpersuaded that earth has a current monopoly on space voyagers. The experience with the Warren Commission report on President Kennedy's assassination and the minor, if lucrative, industry that has arisen out of efforts to challenge those conclusions indicates what lies ahead for the Condon Report.

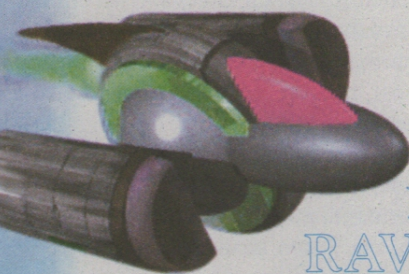
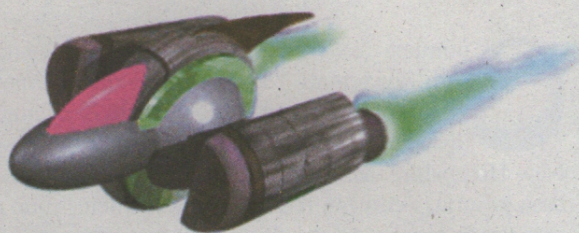
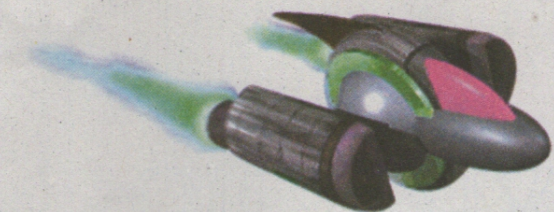
But outside the ranks of true believers, we suspect, this document and its conclusions will find wide acceptance. Professor Condon and his colleagues did make a careful and extensive investigation. They enlisted specialists in the relevant branches of science, interviewed alleged witnesses, examined photographs purporting to show U.F.O. sightings and studied cases of claimed radar detection.

Their conclusion is that the evidence at their command up to this time does not warrant any further serious preoccupation with the problem—except possibly by students of popular psychology. They freely acknowledge that contrary evidence may arise in the future, in which case they have no objection to a reopening of the subject.

The essence of the problem was probably best put some time ago by Prof. Gerard P. Kuiper. Attempting to show that some U.F.O.'s come from outer space, he said, "is more difficult than finding a needle in a haystack; it is finding a piece of extraterrestrial hay in a terrestrial haystack, often on the basis of reports of believers in extraterrestrial hay." Those believers will keep on trying, but the rest of society can dedicate themselves to worrying about more serious matters—unless and until there is new and more persuasive evidence than any now available.

Hail to the Astronauts

11' Foto



INCONTRI RAVVICINATI UFO ED EXTRATERRESTRI

Dall'inizio degli anni Sessanta sono sempre più numerosi coloro che sostengono non solo di aver visto gli UFO, ma di essere stati rapiti e trascinati a forza a bordo di astronavi. Anche se a volte i dettagli cambiano, molti episodi sembrano seguire un identico scenario. In genere, dopo aver osservato un UFO da vicino costoro si rendono conto che sono trascorse un paio di ore di cui non hanno nessun ricordo.

Nei giorni e nei mesi seguenti queste persone sono vittime di incubi notturni con assidue crisi d'ansia. Gli scettici considerano queste testimonianze in cui spesso si racconta di accurate visite mediche anche nei piccoli dettagli, pure invenzioni o allucinazioni. Alcuni ufologi di fama mondiale sostengono che, se le storie sono vere, forse gli alieni stanno studiando gli uomini e realizzando esperimenti su gli esseri umani al fine di creare un ibrido: l'uomo-alieno.

Qualunque sia il valore di questa teoria, gli psichiatri che hanno esaminato le vittime di questi rapimenti rilevano postumi di gravi traumi.

Come avvenne il loro rapimento, che aspetto avevano gli alieni, cosa provarono e cosa videro sono raccontati nelle pagine che seguono.

UN VIAGGIO INTERROTTO

Comincia così il racconto di Betty Hill che diede inizio a una serie di episodi ravvicinati. "Stavamo viaggiando lungo una strada asfaltata quando ad un tratto Barney frenò e sterzò bruscamente". Cominciò tutto in una notte di settembre del 1961 quando con il marito stava attraversando in macchina la campagna dello Stato del New Hampshire. Mentre alcuni testimoni affermano di aver incontrato gli alieni in casa propria, i casi più famosi di avvistamenti sono avvenuti in macchina su una strada buia e isolata, dove i protagonisti credevano di aver visto un oggetto illuminato sopra l'auto o sospeso in lontananza. Nei loro racconti affermano che, se non si fermavano, avevano la sensazione che il volante gli sfuggisse di mano e che l'auto fosse guidata da una forza esterna. Steven Kilburn, studente all'università del Maryland, rapito nel 1973, sotto ipnosi, ricorda così l'episodio: "stavo viaggiando in automobile, quando mi apparvero due luci in cielo sopra gli alberi e l'autostrada e mi accorsi della presenza di un'ombra. Discesi la collina e raggiunsi il luogo dove qualcosa o qualcuno mi stava aspettando, sterzai fermandomi sul ciglio della strada. In realtà non volevo andare laggiù, ma l'auto sbandò bruscamente a destra, come se fosse stata bruscamente attirata da una gigantesca calamita".

IN PRESENZA DEL PARANORMALE

Dopo aver sbandato sul ciglio dell'autostrada del Maryland, Steven osservò ammutolito tre figure avvicinarsi. Ricorderà in un secondo tempo sotto ipnosi: "sono veramente strani, piccoli di statura, arrivano sotto la mia spalla. Le loro facce sono bianche, pallide e sembrano quasi di gomma. Uno di loro, mi colpisce in modo particolare più degli altri, i suoi occhi sono scintillanti, scuri, sembrano neri, non hanno le pupille. La testa non è rotonda, sembra un uovo, ha un naso con una piccola cresta in rilievo e due piccoli buchi che potrebbero essere le narici". Teniamo presente che la maggior parte delle persone che sono state rapite dagli alieni descrivono i loro rapitori di piccola statura, da un metro a un metro e mezzo massimo d'altezza. Tutti affermano di essere spaventati mentre gli alieni avanzano, ma parlano anche di uno strano stordimento o di una paralisi che si impadronisce di loro, forse provocata volontariamente dagli alieni. Charles, caposquadra di un cantiere navale, stava pescando con un amico una sera del 1973 quando notò un oggetto lungo e ovale, con delle luci azzurre lampeggianti. "L'oggetto era sospeso a circa 60 cm da terra quando all'improvviso sembrò aprirsi ma in realtà non c'era nessuna porta. Tre creature vennero verso di noi, io ero spaventato a morte e non riuscivo a credere a miei occhi, il mio amico svenne ed io rimasi in piedi incapace di muovermi, da quel momento non ricordo più nulla".



IN BALIA DEGLI ALIENI

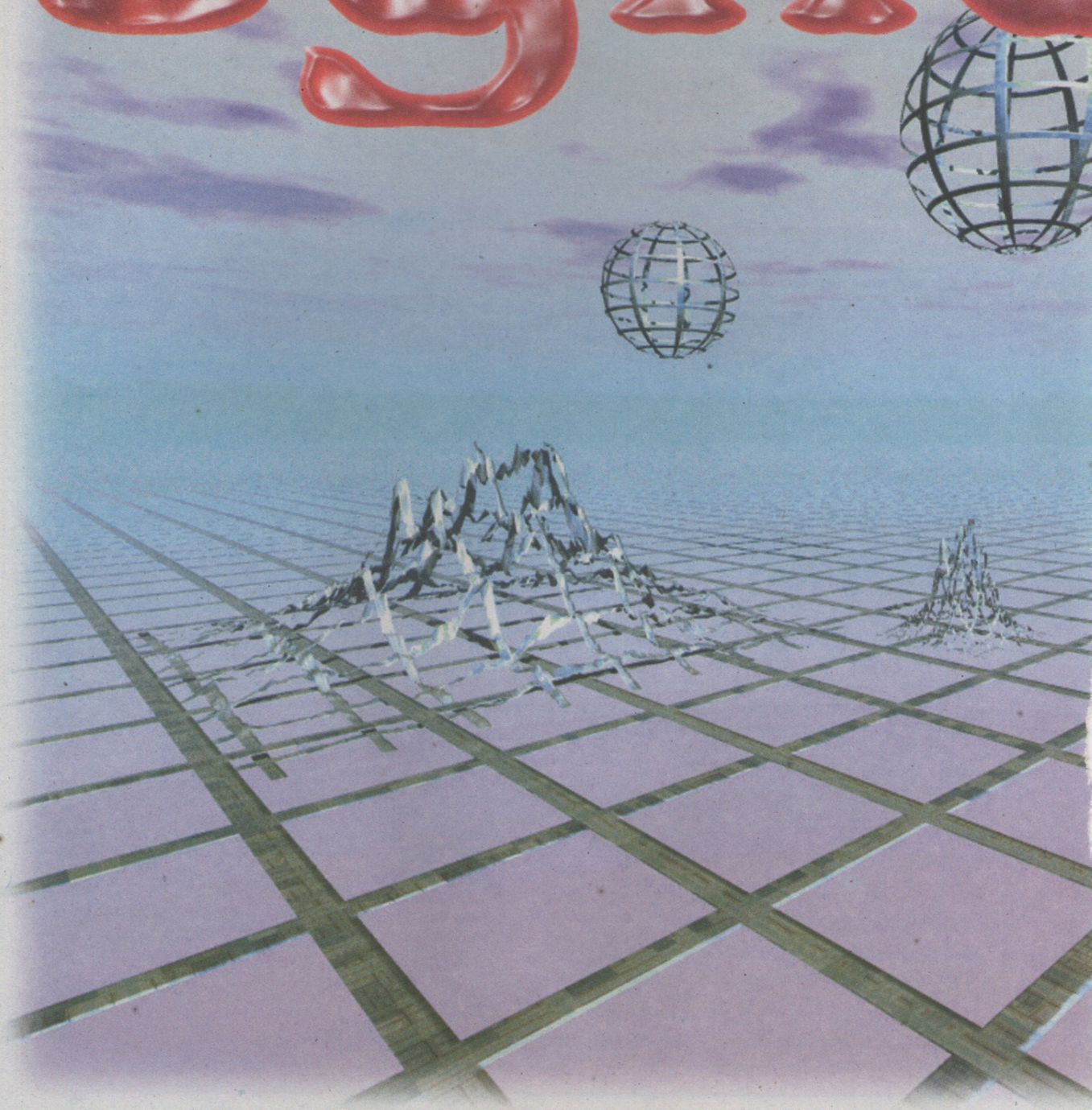
Carlo non fu in grado di spiegare esattamente come fosse finito su un'astronave la notte del 26 dicembre del 1985. Questo è il ricordo di Carlo del suo rapimento sotto ipnosi: "mi trovavo in un bosco, prigioniero di due alieni e un attimo dopo fui sollevato da terra. Mi trovai su di un tavolo in una piccola sala operatoria circondato da alieni". Quasi tutti coloro che raccontano di un rapimento alieno ricordano di essere stati condotti in una stanza illuminata a giorno e di aver subito una dolorosa visita medica. Carlo affermò che il suo corpo era stato esaminato attentamente da un gigantesco strumento che sembrava un grande occhio. Betty in una situazione analoga ricorda che le furono strappati dei lembi di pelle dal braccio, campioni di capelli, cerume e porzioni di unghia. Inoltre sia Betty che Carlo sostenevano di essere stati esaminati da una macchina dalla quale spuntavano lunghi aghi.



UN UNIVERSO DI POSSIBILITA'

Abbiamo vicini nel cosmo? Oppure la loro esistenza è soltanto lo specchio delle nostre fantasie? Alcuni scienziati sostengono che siamo soli, secondo altri invece l'Universo è ricco di forme di vita intelligenti. La nostra amata Terra non è che un punto in un'immensità stellare tale da essere perfino inconcepibile, è assurdo pensare di essere gli unici. Ma se i nostri vicini esistono, quali speranze abbiamo di incontrarli? Chi sono e come potremmo attraversare le immensità interplanetarie per farci conoscere da loro? Oggi nella matematica e nella fisica d'avanguardia alcune teorie non offrono risposte ma affascinanti enigmi per nuove fantasie. Secondo alcuni scienziati il nostro Universo non è più importante di un singolo atomo in un sistema solare. Potrebbero esistere innumerevoli universi e ognuno potrebbe avere una sua vita intelligente. Immaginiamo, ad esempio, un Universo a sole due dimensioni, o un Cosmo dove, passato, presente e futuro esistano contemporaneamente e dove i viaggi tra due mondi siano istantanei. Così facendo si congetture alle frontiere della scienza e forse potrebbero esistere verità molto più astruse di quanto i matematici e gli astrofisici abbiano finora immaginato.

i misteri de Jgnoc



Une étrange gerbe de feu dans le ciel de Provence

Un objet volant non identifié a embrasé la nuit de mardi à mercredi. Le phénomène vu de Marseille à l'Ardeche et la Drôme, jusqu'à l'Ain et la Loire, reste encore inexpliqué, les astronomes et la NASA enquêtent

Dans la nuit de mardi à mercredi, à 2h30 du matin, un phénomène encore inexpliqué s'est produit dans le ciel. De nombreux témoignages sont parvenus à l'Observatoire de Marseille mais également à celui du Centre national d'études spatiales (CNES) Toulouse. Tous décrivent "une gerbe d'étincelles rougeoyantes se déplaçant pendant quelques minutes du Nord au Sud avant de disparaître dans la nuit".

"Vraisemblablement on a assisté à la désintégration d'un satellite", a expliqué, hier soir, Michel Marcellin, astrophysicien à l'Observatoire de Marseille. "Mais il peut s'agir également de la retombée dans l'atmosphère du troisième étage d'une fusée", a-t-il ajouté en précisant que le Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES) attendait pour sa part une explication de la NASA "dans les 48 he

Comment les éliminer ? Il s'agit de leur auto-destruction dans les couches inférieures de l'atmosphère ? Des questions auxquelles on n'a pas encore répondu. Pour l'instant, ces débris finissent par retomber sur Terre, en poussière ou en morceaux plus importants. L'an dernier, en Argentine une fusée a ainsi été "bombardée" par les restes d'un satellite de type Cosmos (Russe).

Des photos ?

Maintenant, on peut se demander comment les satellites géodionnaires échappent-ils à cette "purge" naturelle ?

Michel Marcellin vous répondra. "Parce qu'ils sont situés à 300 km de la Terre alors que la plupart des autres tournent à environ 400 à 500 km d'altitude ce qui les expose à une usure progressive de leur orbite et donc à une entrée inéluctable dans l'atmosphère".

D'ores et déjà, tous ceux qui ont pu observer ce phénomène apparu dans la nuit de mardi à mercredi - et ils sont nombreux puisque des témoignages sont parvenus à Marseille de tout le Sud de la France, Sud-Est surtout mais aussi du Centre (Nevers, par exemple) - ont invité, en droit, à faire des photos, leurs clichés se feront évidemment les bienvenus.



Michel Marcellin, astrophysicien à l'Observatoire de Marseille, avance l'hypothèse d'un satellite qui en tombant, se serait désintégré dans l'atmosphère.

les équipes des Observatoires de Marseille et du CNES-Toulouse. Ils ont fait des photos, leurs clichés se feront évidemment les bienvenus.

INFORMATIONS

"Comme des avions qui clignotaient"

Au CNES à Toulouse, on s'interroge. "Il n'y avait aucune prévision de rentrée de gros objets dans l'atmosphère, il s'agit peut-être du troisième étage d'une fusée. Nous attendons des informations de la NASA".

Et ce n'est que demain que l'on saura quel est l'origine de cette étrange observation, "cette traînée de

"Il était 2h.15. J'ai été réveillé par une alarme, j'ai pensé qu'il s'agissait de ma voiture et je suis allé voir au balcon. Pendant une dizaine de minutes, j'ai aperçu une longue traînée qui faisait environ 100 mètres de long et qui avançait très lentement à 300 mètres d'altitude environ. Cette traînée qui venait de la mer était composée d'une multitude de points lumineux, extrêmement brillants, distants les uns des autres d'une centaine de mètres. J'ai pensé qu'il s'agissait d'avions, en aucun cas ça ne pouvait être une étoile filante".

Michel Lombardo n'est pas le seul à rendre compte de ce qu'il a vu. le phénomène aurait été constaté dans plusieurs autres départements. Deux gendarmes ont déclaré avoir vu un OVNI, cette même nuit à Vif dans l'Isère. pendant 35 minutes, ils ont pu suivre du regard un objet transparent, d'environ 50 mètres de long et 10 mètres de large, ayant la forme d'un train et suivi d'un semblant de wagon. Une quarantaine de civils auraient fait la même observation. Dans l'Ain, la Loire, l'Ardèche et la Drôme, des phénomènes semblables se seraient produits.

**De nombreux
marseillais
ont aperçu
l'étrange
phénomène**

feu" observée dans la nuit de mardi à mercredi de Marseille à Grenoble. En attendant les précisions des scientifiques, les témoignages affluent. Comme celui de Michel Lombardo, un professeur de tennis qui habite dans le 9^{ème} arrondissement. Totalément incrédule jusqu'à présent, il est prêt aujourd'hui à raconter dans le détail aux gendarmes ce qu'il a aperçu dans le ciel marseillais, un OVNI pense-t-il.

OWN

Il y a des objets volants non identifiés ont été observés. Les militaires se tiennent au-dessus du Costa Rica. Un OVNI a ainsi été vu se déplacer d'une altitude voisine l'Océan Pacifique, où il se est abîmé, comme on le révélait la semaine dernière dans le sud de l'Inde où une "manifestation" similaire s'est produite. Selon des témoignages le "cercle lumineux" avait un diamètre d'environ 200 mètres et des petites boules de couleur rouge".

GET MON OWN!

ROBERT
LEŚNIAKIEWICZAn Incident Off the Fog Islands -
(Aleuts) - part one
Incydent w rejonie

Kontury rzekomych nieprzyjacielskich okrętów obserwowanych przez radary z wolna zaczęły się zacierać, a o godzinie 02.22 zdeorientowany admirał Giffen polecił przerwać ogień

O nieznanach Obiektach Podmorskich (Unknown Submarine Object) pisał u nas m.in. Lech Niekrasz, Arnold Mostowicz, Aleksander Grobicki, a niejako „zawodowo” zajmuje się nimi Witold Wawrzonek z Lublina. Tematyka USO interesuje mnie od wczesnych lat 80., kiedy to przeczytałem prace wymienionych autorów, co dziwnie się zbiegło - 21 października 1981 r. z nieoczekiwanym wejściem do szwedzkiego portu Karlskrona radzieckiego okrętu podwodnego o numerze taktycznym 137. Tego dnia po raz pierwszy - za pośrednictwem szwedzkiej TV i agencji TT - zobaczyłem prawdziwe polowanie na okręt podwodny, które w niczym się prawie nie różniło od barwnych opisów z książek Toma Clancy'ego, czy Leonida Platowa. Zadałem sobie wtedy pytanie, czy także na Bałtyku zdarzają się dziwne i niezrozumiałe obserwacje lub incydenty, które byłyby podobne do zdarzeń z akwenów Trójkąta Bermudzkiego, Morza Diabelskiego czy innych „obszarów śmierci”. Jeżeli chodzi o obserwacje okrętów podwodnych czy też USO w kształcie naszych - ziemskich - okrętów podwodnych, nie miałem z tym wielkich problemów. Umożliwiła mi to praca w Głównym Porcie Kontenerowym Świnoujście - Terminal Promowy, gdzie miałem dostęp do skandynawskiej prasy i ludzi, którzy byli z nią w jakiś sposób związani. Potem, gdy już przeniosłem się do Zakopanego, kontakty te przydały się w mojej działalności ufo- i usologicznej.

Nieznane Obiekty Podmorskie nie doczekały się w Polsce takiego rozgłosu, jak to jest z NOI-ami - a szkoda. Jak bowiem podają np. Norwegowie, w latach 1969-1983 w kręgu tym dokonano i zarejestrowano aż 200 obserwacji USO! - z czego cztery spowodowały interwencję Norweskiej Królewskiej Marynarki Wojennej. Norwegowie dokonali podziału tych obserwacji na cztery klasy:

Klasyfikacja jest, jak widać, prosta, ale moim zdaniem niewystarczająca. Na 200 wspomnianych obserwacji Norwegowie zaklasyfikowali 3 jako CESUB, 12 jako PROSUB, 85 POSSUB i 75 jako NOT-SUB.

Polowania na Nieznane Obiekty Podmorskie Królewska Marynarka Wojenna prowadziła w Sognefjorden w roku 1972, Hardangerfjorden w kwietniu 1983 r. i dwukrotnie w Tysfjorden - co miało miejsce w lutym 1984 r. W działaniach tych używano wszystkich dostępnych środków: m.in. torped i rakiet. Ciekawa rzecz, że USO wytrzymywały nawet najbardziej huraganowy ostrzał. Jak? Po prostu

rozpływały się w wodzie

po to, by po zakończeniu bombardowania ponownie się w niej zmateriałizować! Niektóre z tych obiektów były wieloczołnowe, wszystkie zaś charakteryzowało jedno - ogromna prędkość poruszania się w wodzie - wynosząca około 230-500 km/h, czyli od 125 do 270 węzłów... Dla porównania podam, że najszybsze atomowe okręty podwodne - radzieckie szturmowe „Alfy” osiągały prędkość (pod wodą) do 45 węzłów, czyli ok. 84 km/h.

W tym samym okresie Szwedzi zarejestrowali u siebie około 70 doniesień o pojawieniu się USO. W statystyce nie wliczono obserwacji typu CESUB, które „obrodziły” po 21 października 1981 r., czyli po przechwyceniu w bazie Szwedzkiej Królewskiej MW rosyjskiego okrętu podwodnego o numerze taktycznym 137, który wszedł tam wskutek „błędu nawigacyjnego” - jak tłumaczyła to radziecka propaganda. Nie dziwi mnie więc to, co potem się stało, a mianowicie iż spokojni Szwedzi widzieli odtąd w każdej focie czy kaczce peryskop „Tajfunu” lub „Oskara”. W ogóle po paskudnych doświadczeniach „rakietyowego lata '46” nie mieli zaufania do potężnego sąsiada o czym kiedyś napiszę w innym miejscu. Tak z grubsza wyglądała sytuacja po tamtej stronie Bałtyku, a jak u nas?

Incydentów z USO zarejestrowano w Polsce niewiele, niemniej fakty takie zdarzyły się. Miejscem pierwszego z nich było Świnoujście - zwane wtedy jeszcze Swinemünde. Relacja o tej obserwacji pochodzącej z 1947 r. została zamieszczona w książce A.S. Kuzowkina i N.N. Niepomniaszczego pt. „NLO prosit posadki” („UFO prosi o lądowanie”) (Wydawnictwo „Profizdat”, Moskwa 1991 r.), którą u dostępniał mi ukraiński ufolog Aleksander Zubariw z Czerniowiec. Brzmiała ona następująco:

„Pozdrawiam Was Fiodorze Fiodorowiczu. Zadał mi Pan 11 pytań, na które odpowiadam po kolei i jak umiem najlepiej. Te talerze widział wielu ludzi. To było na wiosnę, w 1947 r. - dokładnie tego nie pamiętam, w Niemczech, w Swinemünde, nad brzegiem Morza Bałtyckiego, w odległości 400-500 metrów od brzegu.

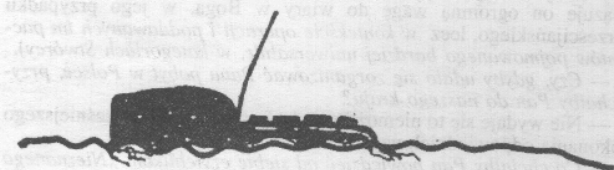
Około godziny 10.00-11.00 przed południem była ładna i ciepła pogoda, nawet trawa się nie zakoiysała - absolutny sztil. Tam latało wiele talerzy. Pośrodku nich było większe ciało, przypominające oponę od GAZ-a-51. Obiekty wznosiły się pionowo, a potem powoli kładły lot do poziomego i powoli odlatywały.

I tak - białe jak duraluminium, a na większych kładł się tęczowy odblask. Większe trzymały się na wysokości 150-200 metrów, zaś mniejsze opuszczały do ziemi. Niektóre z nich w odległości tylko dwóch metrów ode mnie! Chciałem złapać jeden z nich - podbiegłem - ale

nie dogoniłem go

Dwa talerze poleciały dookoła stanowiska artyleryjskiego, natomiast większe wisiaty nieruchomo w powietrzu i kołowały się na boki. Potem małe talerze podleciały do większych i wszystkie powoli się oddalały. Próbowałem je przebić bagnetem, ale to mi się też nie udało...

Sądzę, że Panu będzie łatwiej skontaktować się z ówczesnym dowódcą 612 dąplot. - mjr. Bielajewem. Mówił on, że to Amerykanie

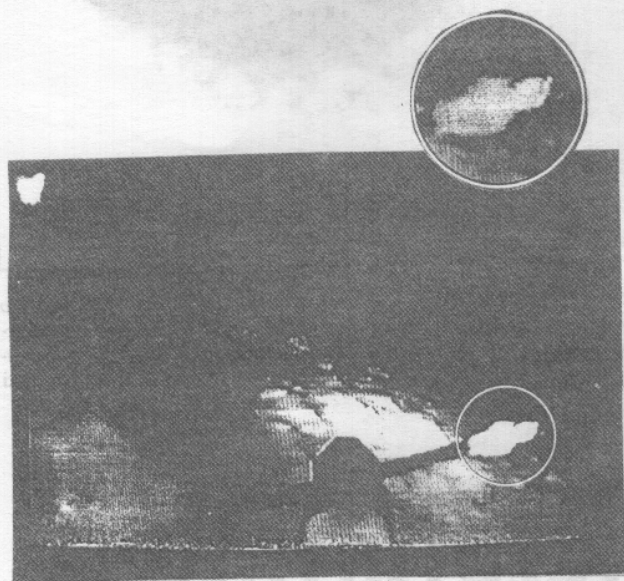


Rysunek wykonany przez świadka, Benna Olssona, ukazujący jeden z dwóch USO zaobserwowanych w okolicach Sundsvall w lipcu 1986 r. USO widoczne były na tle ścian mgły. Poza Bennem Olssonem USO widziane były przez jego narzeczoną i jej rodziców.

1. CESUB - od Certain SUBmarine - stuprocentowo pewny okręt podwodny „ziemskiej” konstrukcji.
2. PROSUB - od PRObable SUBmarine - prawdopodobny okręt podwodny, obiekt przypominający swym wyglądem i zachowaniem „nasz” okręt podwodny (vide zdj. 1 i 2).
3. POSSUB - od POSSible SUBmarine - możliwy okręt podwodny, obiekt przypominający w niewielkim stopniu okręt podwodny o „ziemskiej” konstrukcji.
4. NOTSUB - od NOT SUBmarine - obiekt niepodobny do jakiegokolwiek „naszej” konstrukcji.

Nieznane obiekty podmorskie

Wysp Mgieł



To zdjęcie wykonano z pokładu bezludnego batyskafu-roboty. Przedstawia ono przecięty kabel urządzenia typu SOSUS w rejonie bazy Szwedzkiej Marynarki Wojennej i FRA w Muskö k. Sztokholmu. Kabel trzymany jest w „łapie” manipulatora batyskafu. Co przecięto ten kabel?

fotografowali nasze działa i okręty na północnej rubieży naszego Okręgu Wojskowego. Inni znów mówili, że na lotniskowcu „Graf Zepelin” doszło do eksplozji jakiegoś urządzenia, utajnionego rzecz jasna, choć, jak było wiadomo - został on zatopiony w morzu.

Kolor tego był podobny do pokręta radioodbiornika „Meridian”, z punktami na skrajach talerza. Talerze te leciały z morza na południe. W tym czasie coś się stało z naszą SON (Stacja Orudijnoj Nawodki - celownik radiolokacyjny - przyp. redakcji „NS”). Kiedy było po wszystkim, zaczęto od nas zbierać oświadczenia i kazano podpisać papier o zachowaniu wszystkiego w najściślejszej tajemnicy. Potem przeniesiono mnie do Piławy i nikomu nic nie mówiłem.

No cóż, nie dziwimy się, że świadek nic nie mówił. Dla gadatliwych w ZSRR przeznaczone były w tym okresie łagry GULAG-u i piwnice NKWD...

Kolejna obserwacja miała miejsce w okolicach Kołobrzegu, w marcu 1959 r. Trzech żołnierzy widziało wówczas start spod wody (która najpierw się silnie wzburzyła), dziwnego, trójkątnego obiektu. Jego bok mierzył ok. 4 m. NOL wykonał kilka „rund” i ze wzrastającą prędkością odleciał nad pełne morze.

W opracowaniu „UFO nad granicą” wyraziłem swego czasu pogląd, że nie był to żaden UFO, ale po prostu udany start rakiety wystrzelonej z pokładu okrętu podwodnego. W tym czasie obydwa supermocarstwa często dokonywały takich prób, nie byłoby więc w tym nic dziwnego, gdyby Rosjanie strzelali raketami w okolicy Kołobrzegu, gdzie znajdowały się także niemieckie poligony raketowe von Brauna. Pewności w tej mierze jednak - rzecz jasna - brak.

Nie od rzeczy natomiast byłoby przypomnieć

dwa dziwne incydenty

które wydarzyły się w czasie II Wojny Światowej.

Pierwszy z nich miał miejsce w nocy z 25 na 26 lipca 1943 r. na akwenie w pobliżu Aleutów. W tym czasie, po pierwszym zaskoczeniu, Amerykanie przeszli do kontrofensywy i odzyskali panowanie nad

„wyspami mgieł”. Jedynie na Kiska pozostał niewielki - 5.500 osobowy garnizon japoński, który lada moment miał zostać ewakuowany przez okręty admirała Kimury, wysłane kilka dni wcześniej z bazy w Paramusziro. Tej nocy okręty admirała Kimury przekradały się w kierunku Kiska, zaś Amerykanie, którzy czekali na ten okręt przeżyli nie lada emocje:

„W cichą i ciemną noc z 25 na 26 lipca eskadra amerykańska, pod dowództwem admirała Giffena, krąży w odległości 80 Mm na południe od Kiska. Wtem, o godzinie 00.45, stacja radarowa pancernika USS „Mississippi” melduje wykrycie okrętów w odległości 15 Mm. Meldunek ten potwierdzają radary pancernika USS „New Mexico” oraz krążowników USS „Wichita” i USS „Portland”. Za chwilę z USS „Mississippi” nadchodzą dalsze dane. Okrętów jest sześć i płyną z prędkością 16 węzłów w kierunku wyspy Kiska. To wystarcza - admirał daje rozkaz natychmiastowego otwarcia ognia, i to ze wszystkich ciężkich dział. Równocześnie niszczyciele zostają uformowane do ataku torpedowego. (...) Jedynie lufy dział krążowników USS „Santa Fé” i USS „San Francisco” sterczą milcząco w noc. Radarzyści patrzą w zielone ekrany - nie ma na nich śladów okrętów wroga. A przecież instalacje radarowe są w porządku. Na ich ekranach widać nawet błyski pochodzące z eksplodujących pocisków.

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Jednak wróg milczy. (...) Kontury nieprzyjacielskich okrętów na ekranach radarów zacierają się, bledną i powoli znikają.

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Słynna stopklatka numer 1817, która przedstawia ślady podobne do pozostawionych przez gąsienice czołgu na dnie Bałtyku w okolicach Sundsvall. Zdjęcie to oraz inne zostało zaprezentowane głównodowodzącemu Szwedzkich Sił Zbrojnych 18 grudnia 1987 r.

Relację tę zaczerpnąłem z książki Jana Piwowońskiego, pt. „Bóg o wyspy mgieł”, w której wzmiankowano o jeszcze jednym dziwnym epizodzie tej wojny. Mianowicie rok wcześniej, dokładnie 30 lipca 1942 r. w rejonie (znowu!) wyspy Kiska zaginął jeden z najnowocześniejszych - jak na owe czasy - amerykański okręt podwodny USS „Grunion” dowodzony przez kmr. por. Mannerta L. Abele’a.

Artykuł ten powstał dzięki panom Clasowi Svahnowi ze Szwecji, Olemu Jonnowi Braenne z Norwegii i Olemu Henningsenowi z Danii, którym za pomoc w jego udokumentowaniu bardzo dziękuję.

Dokończenie w następnym numerze, w nim zaś m.in. o tym, do czego strzelali niemieccy marynarze „Tirpitz” w fiordzie Alta oraz o ogromnych radioaktywnych śladach tap z płetwami znalezionych w dorzeczu rzeki Pad.

BRONISIAW RZEPECKI

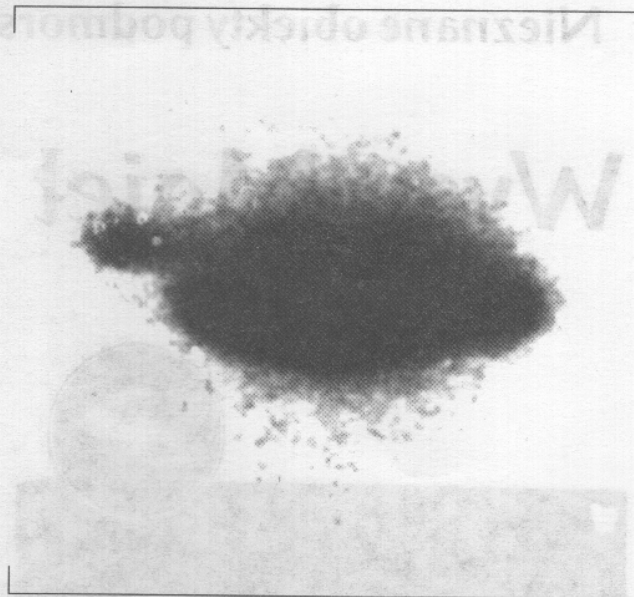
Zameldowałem o sytuacji przez radio, czując, że mój pilot jest bliski nerwowego załamania, gdy jedno światło nagle znikło.

Raport kpt. Sobieraja z Poznania, pilota pierwszej klasy:

„Było to w dniach - lub ściślej mówiąc, nocach - od 29 września do 1 października 1956 roku. Te jasne, piękne, księżycowe noce, postawiły na równe nogi cały personel naszego lotniska, bynajmniej nie ze względu na romantyczne uroki pejzażu. A zaczęło się to tak:

29 września późnym wieczorem zauważyliśmy przesuwający się z południa w kierunku północnym - jak my to nazywamy - jakiś „światłopunkt-cel”. Obiekt ten przechodził nad nami na średnim pułapie, z szybkością - jak mi się wydawało - raczej niższą od prędkości dźwięku. Lot jego obserwowałem przy doskonałej widoczności kilkadziesiąt osób. Ponieważ „cel” nie został zidentyfikowany, należało uczynić to natychmiast. Już za chwilę wiedziałem, że w tej strefie nie został zaplanowany żaden lot, oraz że nikt z wykonujących obecne loty tedy nie przeleciał. Nadto spostrzeżony obiekt w niczym nie przypominał światła pozycyjnych samolotu.

Wszyscy piloci wykonujący zadania w pobliskim rejonie zostali zaalarmowani. Niestety, już po kilkudziesięciu sekundach niektórzy zre-



Obiekt, który 15 września 1981 r. przeleciał nad Warszawą. Wzrokowo wydawał się złocisty, jednak na zdjęciu okazał się czarny. Charakterystyczne cząstki tej samej barwy rozsiewane przez NOL dowodzą autentyczności zdjęcia i samego obiektu.

Fot. Kazimierz Bzowski

Raporty kapitanów

zygnowali z pogoni, gdyż świecący „cel” minął ich szybko i pomknął dalej, w kierunku północnym. Meldunki pilotów i obserwacje naziemne tego zjawiska różniły się między sobą. Dotyczyło to zarówno kształtu, jak i wielkości obiektu. Wpłynęła na to niewątpliwie i indywidualna zdolność oceny, i miejsce obserwacji, tj. kąt widzenia, oraz odległość. Osobiście oceniam, że ten pierwszy obserwowany przeze mnie z ziemi „cel”, mógł mieć do 10 metrów średnicy.

Gdy tego samego dnia około północy wykonywałem loty w pobliżu lotniska, znów zauważyłem świecący „cel”. Nie tylko zaintrygowany lecz, mówiąc szczerze, zdenerwowany tym, że coś nierozpoznanego buszuje w moim rejonie,

ruszyłem w pogoń

Przez dwie dłużące się minuty kontynuowania lotu z szybkością dźwięku widziałem, jak „cel” oddala się i jak w pewnym momencie nastąpiło jego typowe zgaśnięcie. Przypominało ono charakterystyczne wygaszanie silnego reflektora.

Nazajutrz wykonując nocne loty w znacznych odległościach od lotniska, widziałem jeszcze trzykrotnie takie obiekty. Tym razem były mniejsze. Pierwszy z nich miał - według mojej oceny - jakieś 2-3 metry średnicy. Świecił jak zwykle silnym, matowo-jarzeniowym blaskiem koloru czerwono-pomarańczowego. Inni koledzy określali jego barwę raczej jako pomarańczowożółtą.

Omawiając później tę dziwną historię z personelem latającym i obsługą naziemną, stwierdziłem jednolitość opinii kolegów co do faktu, że w naszym rejonie poruszało się coś niewyjaśnionego. O zbiorowej halucynacji oczywiście nie może być mowy. Nie jestem w stanie wyciągnąć z podanych faktów jakichkolwiek wniosków. Jako lotnik stwierdzam tylko, że widziałem niezidentyfikowane „cele” o bardzo dziwnej charakterystyce.”

I wreszcie ostatnia wypowiedź, kpt. Leszczyńskiego z Poznania, pilota drugiej klasy:

„Gdy 29 września ub.r. wykonywałem około godziny 21.00 loty

szkoleniowe „z kontrolowanym”, dojrzałem jasny krąg wielkości kwadry Księżyca, który szybko minął mnie z prawej strony w kursie zbieżnym. Jego szybkość była bardzo duża. Wskutek przeciwnych kierunków lotu, zjawisko to trwało zaledwie kilka sekund. W tej samej chwili lotnisko zasygnalizowało mi ukazanie się niezidentyfikowanego celu.

W następnym locie zetknąłem się znów ze świecącym kręgiem. Naprowadzany z dołu pilot gnał maszynę z prędkością 1000 km/h. Zbliżaliśmy się, byliśmy więc szybsi. Gdy świetlny krąg osiągnął już pozorną wielkość dwóch średnic Księżyca, odległość zaczęła się raczej utrzymywać. Obserwacja trwała około czterech minut. W pewnej chwili światło po prostu zniknęło.

Tej nocy widziałem jeszcze raz te tajemnicze, świecące obiekty na pułapie 4000 m. Znikały, nie dając się blisko podejść. Nie wierząc sam sobie, parokrotnie za pomocą lotu maszyny sprawdziłem, czy przypadkiem nie sugeruję się jakimiś światłami z ziemi. Pomyłka była wykluczona. Kręgi świetlne zjawiały się i przesuwały wysoko ponad horyzontem.

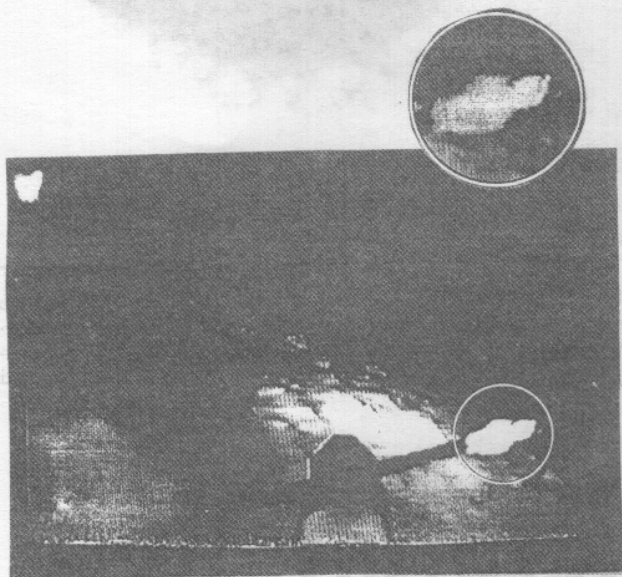
Następnej nocy leciałem wraz z młodym pilotem. W chwili, gdy już zamierzaliśmy schodzić do lądowania, zauważyłem dwa duże

świetlne kręgi

stojące skośnie blisko siebie, w oddali zaś, o 15-20 km od nich, dostrzeżliśmy drugą parę takich światel. Tym razem przyjęliśmy inną taktkę. Zamiast zbliżać się wprost, pilot rozpoczął lot dookoła świecących obiektów, stopniowo zacierał spiralę. Coraz ciśnień, coraz bliżej. Byliśmy od nich zaledwie o kilkaset metrów. Widziane kręgi miały już wielokrotną średnicę Księżyca. Zameldowałem o sytuacji przez radio, czując jednocześnie, że mój pilot jest bliski nerwowego załamania się. Raptem jedno światło znikło. Kontynuowaliśmy okrążenie wokół drugiego świecącego kręgu, gdy zaobserwowałem moment jego gaśnięcia. Wyglądało to właśnie tak, jak stopniowo gaśnie reflektor. W miejscu dawnego światła

Nieznane obiekty podmorskie

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Pierwszy z nich miał miejsce w nocy z 25 na 26 lipca 1943 r. na akwenie w pobliżu Aleutów. W tym czasie, po pierwszym zaskoczeniu, Amerykanie przeszli do kontrofensywy i odzyskali panowanie nad

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Relację tę zaczerpnąłem z książki Jana Piwowońskiego, pt. „Bój o wyspy mgieł”, w której wzmiankowano o jeszcze jednym dziwnym epizodzie tej wojny. Mianowicie rok wcześniej, dokładnie 30 lipca 1942 r. w rejonie (znowu!) wyspy Kiska zaginął jeden z najnowocześniejszych - jak na owe czasy - amerykański okręt podwodny USS „Grunion” dowodzony przez kmr. por. Mannerta L. Abele’a.

Artykuł ten powstał dzięki panom Clasowi Svahnowi ze Szwecji, Olemu Jonnowi Braenne z Norwegii i Olemu Henningsenowi z Danii, którym za pomoc w jego udokumentowaniu bardzo dziękuję.

Dokończenie w następnym numerze, w nim zaś m.in. o tym, do czego strzelali niemieccy marynarze „Tirpitz” w fiordzie Alta oraz o ogromnych radioaktywnych śladach łap z płetwami znalezionych w dorzeczu rzeki Pad.

Polscy piloci wojskowi o spotkaniach z **UFO** (2)

spozstrzegłem ciemną sylwetkę

Sprawdziłem wzrok podejrzewając, że podlegam złudzeniu wskutek miejscowego porażenia siatkówki przez światło. Ciemną sylwetkę widziałem jednak wyraźnie, noc była bardzo jasna. W sekundę później ten duży, ciemny kształt gwałtownie pomknął w górę, tuż z lewej strony skrzydła, gdy maszyna była w prawym wirażu. W tym momencie mój pilot nie wytrzymał nerwowo i rzucił się do lądowania.

Na ziemi analizowałem spokojnie: świecący obiekt musiał mieć ponad 20 metrów średnicy. Na lotnisku panowało jakieś dziwne podniecenie.

Jeszcze tej samej nocy „przy naprowadzaniu” zostałem skierowany na „cel” świetlny, gdzie spotkałem się również z kolegą kpt. Sobierajem. Zwiększyłem szybkość maszyny do maksimum i wyraźnie widziałem, że znów zbliżam się do zagadkowego obiektu. Po trzech czy czterech minutach takiej gonitwy, krąg świetlny ponownie zniknął.

W ciągu dwóch ostatnich nocy września, a częściowo i podczas pierwszej nocy październikowej, sześciu naszych pilotów napotykało w powietrzu latające światła, które także były obserwowane z ziemi. Nie wiem zupełnie, co mam sądzić o tym zjawisku. Dziś, po długich rozmyślaniach na ten temat, wiem tyle samo, co podczas tamtego lotu, gdy podobno ustawicznie mruczałem pod nosem - „...Kie lichy?...”.

Podsumowując powyższe relacje Andrzej Trepka napisał: „Dużą rangę tych obserwacji znamionuje nie tylko bezdyskusyjna wiarygodność świadków, pozbawiony komentarzy, powściągliwie rzeczowy ton ich relacji oraz śledzenie licznych UFO przez paruset lotników. Mocno

świadków zdarzenia, o jakim pilot opowiadał, było co najmniej kilku-nastu. Ponadto „obiekt” obserwowano w tym dniu (29 września) dwukrotnie: „późnym wieczorem” oraz „około północy”. Natomiast nocą 30 września miały miejsce trzykrotne obserwacje NOL. Również i w tych przypadkach - oprócz kpt. Sobieraja - obserwatorów było kilku.

Wreszcie kpt. Leszczyński 29 września 1956 r. obserwował NOL-e trzykrotnie, natomiast nocą 30 września dwukrotnie, przy czym jedna obserwacja została przez niego dokonana wspólnie z kpt. Sobierajem. I jeszcze dwie ważne informacje. Po pierwsze obserwatorami relacjonowanych tu zjawisk nie byli piloci sportowi - jak ich określił J. Domański w „Zagadce epoki” - lecz wojskowi, co dodatkowo zwiększa wiarygodność relacji. Po drugie zaś, obserwacji tych nie dokonano w 1958 r., jak to ujęto w tabeli w „UFO”, lecz dwa lata wcześniej - w roku 1956!

Skąd wzięła się data „1958 rok”? - Odpowiedź jest prosta. Otóż w cyklu A. Trepiki opublikowanym w „Wieczorze Wybrzeża” w 1959 roku w odcinku 21 cytowana jest wypowiedź Apoloniusza Cz.: „Wydarzenie... miało miejsce... w samo sierpniowe południe ubiegłego roku...”. Logika wskazuje na rok 1958. A. Trepka nie wspominał w swoim artykule, że wywiad został przeprowadzony w roku 1957, a więc „ubiegły rok”, dotyczy roku 1956... Błąd ten powtarzali wszyscy kolejni popularyzatorzy i informujący o tych zdarzeniach, a w ślad za nimi ufolodzy.

Na zakończenie prawidłowa tabela obserwacji NOL dokonanych przez polskich pilotów wojskowych w 1956 r., po przeprowadzeniu w niej korekt.

Sobieraja i Leszczyńskiego

zastanawiająca jest zbieżność dat tajemniczych zjawisk, oglądanych z dwóch różnych regionów: pod Poznaniem i pod Wrocławiem. Poza sierpniowym pościgiem kpt. Czernowa za zagadkowym „cygarem”, wszystkie obserwacje - i tu i tam - przypadają na początek jesieni. Zjawiska te nasiliły się w ciągu trzech nocy, od 29 września do 1 października 1956 roku. Ciekawe byłoby sprawdzić, czy w tym czasie śledzono UFO również z innych krajowych lotnisk...”

Chciałbym serdecznie podziękować panu Andrzejowi Trepcie za przesłanie powyższego materiału. Pozwolił on bowiem m.in. na skorygowanie błędnych danych, ujętych w „Katalogu polskich obserwacji NOL”. Pierwsza korekta dotyczy obserwacji Apoloniusza Czernowa (patrz poprzedni numer „NŚ” - przyp. redakcji). Zdarzenie rozegrało się bowiem w okolicach Świdnicy, a nie - jak to ujęto w „Katalogu” (Magazyn ufologiczny „UFO” nr 4/1990 s. 13, poz. 4 w tabeli) - w okolicach Poznania, oraz w południe (nie zaś, jak pierwotnie podano, o godz. 21.00), w związku z tym powyższą obserwację należy sklasyfikować jako DD (dienne dyski), a nie NL (nocne światła). Dla laików wydaje się to może rzecz błaha - dla ufologów jest to jednak różnica znacząca.

Relacja A. Czernowa wzbogaca „Katalog” o dodatkowe dwie obserwacje, dokonane w sierpniu lub we wrześniu w okolicach M. (?) oraz K. (?). Jedną z nich (z M.) dotyczyła również DD, klasyfikacja drugiej pozostaje nieznana (raport przesłany przez A. Trepkę nie precyzuje, czy obserwacja ta miała miejsce w nocy czy w dzień).

Kolejne uzupełnienie i korekta dotyczy zdarzenia z 1 lub 2 października (poz. 7 w tabeli opublikowanej w „UFO”). Wspomniany przez J. Domańskiego „kolega Jaromina” to właśnie A. Czernow, natomiast incydent miał miejsce znów nie w okolicach Poznania, lecz bardziej na południe Polski (w okolicach Wrocławia lub Świdnicy). Uzyskujemy ponadto informacje o

dotychczasowych czterech świadkach

obserwacji NOL tej nocy.

Następna korekta dotyczy relacji kpt. Sobieraja. Okazuje się, że

Lp.	Data	Godzina	Miejscowość	Świadkowie	Klasyfikacja
1.	1956.08	12.00	k. Świdnicy	1-kpt. A. Czernow	DD
2.	1956. 08-09	dzień	M. (?)	1-kpt. Stojarski	DD
3.	1956. 08-09	?	K. (?)	kilku	?
4.	1956. 09.29	21.00	k. Poznania	1-kpt. Leszczyński	NL
5.	1956. 09.29	wieczór	k. Poznania	wielu-kpt. Sobieraj + kilkanaście osób	NL
6.	1956. 09.29	noc	k. Poznania	1-kpt. Leszczyński	NL
7.	1956. 09.29	noc	k. Poznania	1-kpt. Leszczyński	NL
8.	1956. 09.29	północ	k. Poznania	1-kpt. Sobieraj	NL
9.	1956.09.30	noc	zach. Polska?	2-kpt. Sobieraj + kpt. Leszczyński	NL
10.	1956.09.30	noc	k. Poznania	1-kpt. Leszczyński	NL
11.	1956.10.01	21.30	k. Wrocławia?	kilku- kpt. Czernow + kpt. Jaromina + obserwatorzy naziemni	NL
12.	1956.10.01	noc	k. Wrocławia?	4	NL

(Źródłem wszystkich tych przypadków jest prywatne archiwum Andrzeja Trepiki oraz archiwum Grupy Badań NOL z Krakowa).

Wszystko to unaocznia nam raz jeszcze, iż do wszelkich informacji prasowych należy podchodzić niezwykle ostrożnie i starać się zawsze docierać do źródeł: bezpośrednich badaczy (osób rejestrujących dany przypadek) lub świadków. Polegać bowiem na prasie - jak i niezbyt wiarygodnych publicystach i popularyzatorach - nie można.

Kontakt nietelepatyczny



Wspaniały prezent otrzymałam od Was na urodziny. Właśnie tego dnia, 7 listopada, przeczytałam swój list w „Kontakcie nietelepatycznym”, a już myślałam, że odłożyście go ad acta. (I tak nie miałabym do Was żalu, za bardzo Was lubię). Zaś za dwa dni spotkała mnie następna niespodzianka: obiecana książka - nagroda. I znów strzał w dziesiątkę! Zrobiliście mi taką radość, że „cała jestem w skowronkach”. Na książkę Hyneka nie załapałam się w księgarniach i już, już miałam wysłać do Was zamówienie, a tu - jest! Wygląda mi to na kontakt nie całkiem nietelepatyczny. Dziękuję!

Ze smutkiem i z niepokojem przeczytałam w listopadowym numerze „NŚ” (w „Ścieżce” p. Marka Rymuski), że mieliście w czerwcu poważne kłopoty - p. Marek napisał nawet, że „wróciliście z dalekiej podróży”. To zabrzmiało bardzo groźnie. A my, czytelnicy, nic nie wiedzieliśmy! Pamiętajcie, że nie jesteście sami. My cieszymy się i martwimy razem z Wami, bo jesteście nam bardzo, bardzo bliscy. I chcemy wiedzieć o wszystkim!

Na pewno nie macie łatwego życia, ale myślę, że chociaż część kłopotów można by rozwiązać wspólnie. Jestem pewna, że to nie tylko moje zdanie. Wiele osób z chęcią poświęci swój wolny czas, aby wykonać dla Was społecznie jakąś pracę, z satysfakcją, dla obu stron. Myślę również, że na kłopoty finansowe też znajdzie się jakaś rada, np. w podbramkowej sytuacji można zorganizować zbiórkę wśród czytelników. A najlepiej założyć Fundację przyjaciół „NŚ”. Każdy wpłacałby ile może i kiedy chce, a Wy - w razie pilnej konieczności - mielibyście pieniądze pod ręką. Przecież tu chodzi o NASZE pismo. Jestem pewna, że w razie potrzeby możecie liczyć na nas wszystkich.

Myślę, że większość stałych czytelników „NŚ” chociaż się nie zna - czuje się z Wami jak w jednej wielkiej rodzinie. Może powinniśmy pomyśleć o jakimś rodzinnym zjeździe?

A teraz chcę się z Wami podzielić kilkoma uwagami na temat książki, którą ostatnio czytałam. Były to „Zjawiska mediumiczne” Juliana Ochorowicza. Jest to książka niezwykła. Autor bierze udział w wielu seansach spirytystycznych wraz z najsłynniejszym medium tamtych czasów (koniec XIX w.). Mimo że jest świadkiem nieprawdopodobnych zjawisk, analizuje na zimno swoje przeżycia i wyciąga zaskakujące wnioski: to nie duchy pukają w podłogę i wprawiają w ruch wirujące stoliki. Przedstawia na ten temat własną skomplikowaną teorię, która wydaje mi się dość prawdopodobna. Jedno jest pewne: długie, żmudne badania, prowadzone z niezwykle silnym medium, są pełne tak pomysłowych doświadczeń, że całkowicie eliminują możliwość mistyfikacji, a jednocześnie udowadniają, że w czasie niesamowitych pokazów pozostają jednak nie naruszone podstawowe prawa fizyki (m.in. prawo zachowania energii).

Urzekła mnie też postawa autora. Ochorowicz jest pełen pokory wobec cudownej, nieo-garniętej potęgi natury. Niejeden uczony, który kwituje niewytłumaczalne zjawiska ironicznym uśmiechem, powinien ze wstydem schylić przed nim głowę. To naprawdę bardzo ciekawa książka. Choć napisana 100 lat temu - nie ma w niej nic staroświeckiego. Podejmuje ciekawy temat, nie unika taniej sensacji. Bardzo razi jedynie brak zdjęć, o których wspomina kilkakrotnie autor, a których współczesny wydawca nie zamieścił.

Po tej lekturze nasuwa się pytanie: dlaczego dziś nie prowadzi się poważnych badań nad zjawiskami mediumicznymi, dysponując o wiele rozleglejszą i doskonalszą aparaturą? Zjawiska mediumiczne są faktem. Myślę, że uczeni odmawiający zajęcia się tym problemem w obawie przed ośmieszeniem się - właśnie to robią!

Tu nasuwa mi się porównanie. Otóż ww. książka z pewnych względów kojarzy mi się z „Nieuchwytną siłą”. Obie napisane są w nieco podobny sposób. Zamiast szukać sensacji w niezwykłych zjawiskach traktują temat do-ciekliwie, na serio, z sercem. Z pasją, ale poważnie. A przede wszystkim są wiarygodni.

I tu wpadłam na szalony pomysł: może udałoby się namówić autorów „Nieuchwytny siły” - czyli Was, kochani, do zajęcia się tym problemem? Słynnych mediów przecież nie brakuje. Wiem, że nie macie czasu, że całe Wasze życie teraz to „NŚ” i że, aby to robić TAK właśnie jak robicie, trzeba poświęcić cały wolny czas i włożyć całe serce. Dlatego sama nie bardzo wierzę w skuteczność mojego pomysłu, ale może uda Wam się kogoś namówić? Wiarygodnego, oczywiście.

Maria Fijolek
Warszawa

Od redakcji: Dziękujemy za piękny i interesujący list. Sprawę fundacji przemyśleliśmy - to dobry pomysł, zastanawialiśmy się nad nim już wcześniej. O dr. Ochorowiczu niebawem napiszemy.

Chciałbym za Waszym pośrednictwem nawiązać korespondencję z ludźmi interesującymi się ufologią i parapsychologią.

Piotr Dudkiewicz
Koprki 1C

Życzę Wam, by drzewo „Nieznany Świat” coraz głębiej zapuszczało korzenie, tkwiąc mocno i pewnie w poczytności, pień - zespół redakcyjny był twardy, mocny, a ubytki szybko zablizniały (Chorwacja), powoli a systematycznie poszerzał swą objętość chroniąc się przed przeciwnościami grubą korą. Żeby kwiaty - szata graficzna - były zawsze piękne, osobliwe. Konary - autorzy stali, płodni w ciekawe tematy i by z nich mogli wyrósnąć jednakowe, to każdy inny w wyroju), to jest moje życzenie dla całego Zespołu Redakcyjnego wraz z „Szefem”.

Benedykt Klucznik
Leszczyna

Pisząc o różnych frapujących zagadnieniach spełniamie pragnienia wielu czytelników, moje również. Ostatnio zetknęłam się z dawną wydaną książką: Edward Schuré-Wiele „Wtajemniczeni” (zarys tajemnej historii religii - Rouna, Kriszna, Hermes, Mojżesz, Orfeusz, Pitagoras, Platon, Chrystus). Chciałabym nawiązać kontakt z osobami, które mają dostęp do materiałów odnośnie Reyki dla zwierząt.

Teresa Szmagaj
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Jeśli redakcja dysponuje kontaktem z astrologiem z doświadczeniem i ewentualnie ktoś z tych osób zechciałby do mnie napisać - byłbym bardzo wdzięczny.

Jeszcze na studiach zainteresowałam się jo-

gą skierowaną głównie na energetykę człowieka. Uczestniczę w spotkaniach i kontaktuję się od prawie 5 lat z Centrum Doskonalenia Człowieka „Sumoi” w Krakowie. Szkoła łączy w sobie różne elementy - głównie wiedzy starożytnego Egiptu, Tybetu. Mając pewne doświadczenie i wiedzę, zajmę się astrologią. Rok temu ukończyłam kurs astrologiczny. Chciałabym nawiązać kontakt z osobami zajmującymi się astrologią, aby wymienić poglądy. Interesuję się problemem sterowania człowieka, a zwłaszcza mózgiem, problemem wyboru kierunków zawodowych, zdrowia, kontaktów międzyludzkich. Jestem spod znaku Panny, a więc moją domeną jest analiza, synteza i konkretne efekty w dziedzinach materialnych jakie przynosi astrologia.

Jacek Stróżyk
ul. Płocka 552

32-543 Myślachowice

Ktoś z moich przyjaciół odpowiedział na to pytanie tak: - „Nie, to nie to samo. Tożsamość leży na zewnątrz, a jaźń wewnątrz”.

Nasuwa się tu pytanie - czy tracąc identyfikację (tożsamość), pozbawia się człowieka jednocześnie jaźni, swego „Ja”? Czy istnieją i na czym polegają połączenia między jaźnią a tożsamością. Identyfikacja buduje się z reguły wokół pracy. Utrata pracy poważnie grozi identyfikacji. Stracić identyfikację, zgubić identyfikację, odnaleźć identyfikację, zmienić identyfikację, znaleźć sposób na identyfikację, karta identyfikacyjna...

Słowa te pachną psychologią, instytucją, społecznością. Dlatego można bawić się identyfikacją, żartować z niej i nią manipulować. Z jaźnią nie ma żartów. Nie można jaźni się pozbyć i uzyskać inną w zamian. Jaźń jak serce, jest jedna na całe życie. Stracić jaźń i ją zdobyć znaczy to samo - jakby to paradoksalnie nie brzmiało. Utracić tożsamość można, ale niebezpieczny to krok, gdyż tożsamość jest zimna i bezosobowa. Tożsamość nie ma serca.

Andrzej Szmilichowski
Sztokholm

Jestem zadowolona, że za Waszym pośrednictwem otrzymałam zaproszenie na kurs samoleczenia metodami jogoterapii. Kurs odbył się w dniach 23-28 listopada 1992 r. Przybyliśmy z różnych stron Polski i stanowiliśmy zgraną i serdeczną grupę. Skorzystaliśmy bardzo dużo. Prawdopodobnie w kwietniu br. odbędzie się drugi kurs samoleczenia. Myślę, że w „Nieznanym Świecie” znajdzie się informacja na ten temat.

Alina Koper
Pruszków

Niepewność czasów w obliczu nadchodzącego 2000 roku rodzi u wielu osób lęk i niepokój. Coraz częściej, będąc u progu końca wieku stykamy się z określeniem New Age. Co określa ta wywołująca tyle kontrowersji nazwa?

Ujmując ją w kategoriach astrologicznych stwierdzamy, że cykliczne przemiany kosmicznych wymusza przejście Ziemi w kolejną fazę rozwoju - z Ery Ryb przechodzimy w Erę Wodnika. Wodnik, a więc cechy takie jak braterstwo i przyjaźń, intelekt połączony z intuicją, jednym słowem duchowy kierunek przemian. Leszek Weres jako typowy literacki przykład człowieka - wodnika przedstawia kapitana Nemo.

New Age to Era Wodnika - era braterstwa i równości. I tu pierwsze ostrzeżenie! Czy Rewolucja Francuska nie mówiła o tym samym, czy rewolucja Październikowa nie manifestowała się przez hasła wolności. Mamy rok 1993 - oglądając człowieka tego roku, człowieka z Serbii, Somalii czy Afganistanu, setek innych krajów, regionów, miast - czy potrafimy

SPÓŹNIENI ŚWIADKOWIE PUŁKOWNIKA

Doktorzy Niven i Morley potwierdzili, że widzieli wypełnione tajemniczymi znakami „kamienne tablice”, o jakich Churchward pisał w swej książce. Miały one przekazywać wiedzę o zaginionej cywilizacji, której uczeni w ogóle nie znają.

W pewnym sobotnim wydaniu gazety *Brooklyn Times* z 1890 roku zamieszczono artykuł niejakiego Williama Churchwarda zaczynający się od następujących słów:

„RESZTKI ZAGINIONEJ RASY!

ZATOPIONY KONTYNET WYSP PACYFIKU! JEDYNE NAJWYŻSZE SZCZYTU TEGO ŁĄDU, WYSTAJĄCE PONAD FALE, WZBUDZAJĄ DZISIAJ ZAINTERESOWANIE PODRÓŻNIKÓW I NAUKOWCÓW W OKULARACH.”

Autor w swojej publikacji starał się nakreślić obraz łądu MU, który - jak twierdził - pograżył się w otchłaniach Pacyfiku.

Minęło kilka dziesięcioleci i oto w 1926 r. w nowym Jorku pojawiła się książka syna Williama Churchwarda-Jamesa - pod tytułem „*The Lost Continent of Mu*”, która miała kilka następujących szybko po sobie wydań.

„**FANTASTYCZNE, ALE PRAWDZIWE. ODKRYCIA MISTYCZNE I NAUKOWE ZAGINIONYCH CYWILIZACJI SPRZED 50 000 LAT. BARDZO INTERESUJĄCE!**” - pisał o niej *Seattle Post Intelligencer*. Na pierwszej stronie dziennika *El Paso Times* pojawiły się zaś nagłówki: „**NIEZWYKŁE, PRAWDZIWE PRZYGODY ODKRYWCÓW MU. FANTASTYCZNA CYWILIZACJA W PREHISTORII! FASCYNUJĄCE!!!**”

Książka odniosła niezwykle sukces i natychmiast zostały wydane jej luźne kontynuacje „*The Children of Mu*” (Dzieci Mu, Nowy Jork 1931) i „*The Sacred Symbols of Mu*” (Święte symbole Mu, Nowy Jork 1934).

MU - przypomnijmy - to jedna z wielkich domniemyanych cywilizacji, która obejmowała 64 miliony ludzi i która miała z nieznanym przyczyn zagać. Źródłem wiedzy o niej okazał się syn Williama Churchwarda, James Churchward, który będąc pułkownikiem strzelców bengalskich, długi czas przebywał w Indiach, gdzie zajmował się także badaniem starych dokumentów. Tam też poznał pewnego starego kapłana indyjskiego, który przez niemal dwa lata uczył go tajnego języka Naacal. Językiem tym mówili nie tylko mieszkańcy krainy Mu. Był on również - jak twierdził ów mnich - pierwotnym językiem całej ludzkości.

Kapłan zapoznał pułkownika z tablicami tzw. „dziesięciu świętych ksiąg Mu”. Okazało się, że jest to kronika zatopionego kontynentu. Wynikać z niej miało, że mieszkańcy Mu, którzy uratowali się ze strasznej katastrofy, osiedli w Indiach i Birmie. Podobno z Indii przenieśli swoją wysoką kulturę do Egiptu, Palestyny, Mezopotamii oraz Ameryki.

Według Churchwarda kontynent miał zniknąć między rokiem 12 000 a 12 500 p.n.e., zaś rozkwit cywilizacji Mu przypadł na lata 70 000 p.n.e.

Po tym zaskakującym odkryciu Churchward wyruszył w podróż dookoła świata w celu udowodnienia swojej teorii. Odwiedził Karoliny, wszystkie archipelagi południowego Pacyfiku, Tybet, Azję Środkową, Birmę, Syberię, Egipt, Australię, Nową Zelandię, kilkakrotnie Polinezję, USA i Amerykę Środkową. W trakcie tych eskapad spotkał się m.in. z geologiem amerykańskim dr. Williamem Nivenem, który na terytorium dzisiejszego Meksyku znalazł pradawne „kamienne archiwum” z

wiązał także współpracę z kpt. Edwardem A. Salisburym (Los Angeles, California), Samem Hubbardem (Oakland, California), geologiem dr. W. Nevenem (Houston, Texas), Gerge Leiperem (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), Brianem Brownem (Nowy Jork), British Museum (Londyn), The Bulaq Museum (Kair). Zaczął też z wolna gromadzić wnioski ze swoich studiów nad dawnymi kulturami całego świata:

„W bardzo dalekiej przeszłości istniała na Ziemi cywilizacja, która pod wieloma względami przewyższała naszą i która znacznie wyprzedzała nas w niektórych ważnych życiowo dziedzinach, które świat współczesny dopiero zaczyna poznawać. Tablice, które znalazłem, podobnie jak inne zabytki piśmiennicze, stanowią dowód oszałamiającego faktu, że cywilizacje Indii, Babilonu, Iranu, Egiptu i Jukatanu nie są niczym innym jak ostatnimi resztkami pierwszej wielkiej cywilizacji ziemskiej” - pisał pułkownik.

Pierwsi ludzie - jak twierdził Churchward - pojawili się właśnie na kontynencie Mu. Utrzymywał również, że „to nie cywilizacja powstała z barbarzyństwa, ale barbarzyństwo z cywilizacji”. Na kontynencie Mu miała istnieć rozwinięta supercywilizacja, obejmująca 64 000 000 ludzi. Po światowej katastrofie, w wyniku której uległa zniszczeniu, ludzkość cofnęła się w swoim rozwoju o tysiące lat.

Wzmianki o tej katastrofie znajdujemy notabene w mitologii całego świata. Mówią o niej „święte księgi Mu” oraz znalezione przez Nivena kamienie z napisami i rękopisy Majów odczytane przez Francuza Le Plongeaona:



Grafika: Z. Owsiany

ponad 25 000 napisów

mówiących o tym, że mieszkańcy ginącego łądu rzeczywiście starali się znaleźć ratunek w swoich koloniach w Ameryce. Na-

„W roku O Kan, jedenastego dnia Muluc miesiąca Zac rozpoczęło się straszne trzęsienie Ziemi, które trwało bez przerwy do trzynastego dnia Chuen. Ofiarą tego trzęsienia ziemi padła kraina bagnistych pagórków Mu. Dwukrotnie wzniosła się do góry i w ciągu jednej nocy znikła po nieustannej aktywności podwodnych wulkanów. Łąd kilkakrotnie unosił się i opadał. Wreszcie ziemia zapadła się i dziesięć państw zostało rozerwanych na kawałki i zniszczonych. Zatopione zostały razem z mieszkańcami, których było 64 miliony, 8 000 lat przed napisaniem tej księgi.”

W starym rękopisie chaldejskim sprzed około 2 000 lat p.n.e. jest napisane podobnie:

„Kiedy gwiazda Baala spadła tam, gdzie jest teraz tylko morze i niebo, zatrzęsło się i zachwiało Siedem Miast z ich złotymi bramami i przeźroczystymi świątyniami jak liście drzew podczas burzy. Z pałaców wypłynęła rzeka ognia i dymu. powietrze wypełniły przedśmiertne jęki i krzyki tłumów. Ludzie szukali schronienia w swoich świątyniach i pałacach. I wtedy pojawił się mądry Mu, najwyższy kapłan Ra-Mu i powiedział: >>Czy nie przepowiadałem wam tego?<< Wówczas kobiety i mężczyźni w drogocennych szatach ozdobionych klejnotami lamentowali: >>Mu, ratuj nas!<< A Mu odpowiedział: >>Zginiecie wszyscy wraz ze swoimi niewolnikami i bogactwem, a z waszego popiołu powstaną nowe narody. A kiedy zapomną, że muszą się wnieść ponad wszystko, nie tylko nad to, co zdobyty, ale również ponad to, co straciły - dosięgnie je ten sam los.<< Słowa Mu zgubiły się w ogniu i dymie. Kraj i jego mieszkańcy zostali porozrywani na strzępy i wkrótce pochłonięci przez fale.”

Oburzeni naukowcy oczywiście gremialnie potępili teorię Churchwarda o „barbarzyństwie z cywilizacji”, a jego książki określili mianem sztywnej grubymi niemi mistyfikacji.

Jednak wizja ginącej cywilizacji nadal rozpala wyobraźnię czytelników. W marcu 1945 roku wydawca Raymond Palmer opublikował w *Amazing Stories* obszerny materiał zatytułowany „I Redmember Lemuria” (Pamiętam Lemurię). Jego autor, Richard Shaver (1907-1975), opisywał w nim, jak znalazł

w ukrytej jaskini teksty pisane znakami

od których pochodzą znaki używane we wszystkich światowych systemach pisma. W tekstach tych miał podobno wyczytać o dziejach dawnej Lemurii, imperium znajdującym się na zaginionym kontynencie Mu. Shaver dowiedział się też z tego źródła, że mieszkańcom kontynentu zagrażały istoty przypominające dawnych Przodków i w jaki sposób udało się im tę inwazję odeprzeć przy pomocy nieśmiertelnych bogów.

W czerwcu 1947 roku Palmer udostępnił Shaverowi cały numer *Amazing Stories* na cztery materiały pod tytułem „The Shaver Mystery” (Tajemnica Shavera), które na czytelniku robiły wrażenie solidnej pracy historycznej i dosłownie spowodowały szok.

W 1961 roku wyszła w Paryżu książka Serge Hutina „*Les civilisations inconnues*” (Nieznane cywilizacje). Autor prezentuje w niej dwóch świadków wiarygodności Churchwarda. Pierwszym jest wspomniany już dr Niven, który uczestniczył w niektórych z jego podróży i w pełni potwierdza, że obaj uważnie przejrzyli 2 600 tabliczek. Drugim okazuje się dr Morley z Instytutu Carnegie’go, który widział takie tabliczki w miejscu składowania w roku 1924 i potwierdził ich autentyczność, chociaż samego pisma nie znał. W swojej książce Hutin wyraża przekonanie, że tabliczki mówią o istnieniu cywilizacji, której uczeni w ogóle nie znają.

Dzisiaj ani pułkownik Churchward ani indyjski mnich, który pokazał mu zdeponowane „święte księgi Mu” już nie żyją. Sprawa Mu natomiast żyje nadal w świadomości tych wszystkich, którzy interesują się zagadkami przeszłości. Czy tajemnicę tę uda się, przynajmniej częściowo, wyświecić za naszego życia? Kto wie...

Na tym tle nieco groteskowym jawi się krakanie, którego echa czasami do nas docierają dzięki współpracownikom oraz przypadkowym osobom, a z którego ma wynikać, że tylko patrzeć jak sromotnie polegniemy, co pewne, niezbyt wprawdzie liczne, ale nad wyraz rozgadane grono osób, pokwitowałoby głębokim westchnieniem ulgi. Nie chciałbym wspomnianych tu ludzi rozczarować, ale to o czym tak chętnie rozprawiają jest jedynie ich niespełnionym życzeniem (nie chcę użyć znacznie mniej eleganckiego określenia: banialuką nie z tej ziemi), zaś upodobań do krakania, ośmielam się zauważyć, nie uzasadnia nawet fakt, iż ktoś zainstalował się, powiedzmy, na ulicy Wroniej. Nie mogę także nie zauważyć, że pewien redaktor, który we wrześniu 1990 r., w trakcie hucznej i połączonej z bankietem konferencji prasowej z okazji uruchomienia nowego tytułu, finansowanego przez zachodniego wydawcę, przemawiał do obecnych na nim przedstawicieli „Nieznanego Świata” (mnie tam nie było) słowami: „Nie wytrzymacie, padniecie; jedyne co możecie zrobić to przyłączyć się do nas”, w ostatecznym rozrachunku okazał się marnym jasnowidzem.

Nieco nas również, wyznam, rozbawiła przekazana z wiarygodnego źródła wiadomość, jak to w piśmie, gdzie opowiadają na prawo i lewo, iż dni „Nieznanego Świata” są policzone, tuż po ukazaniu się naszego kolejnego numeru pewien zacny człowiek, trzymając ów numer w ręku, pracowicie wydzwaniał do osób oraz instytucji, które w „NŚ” zamieściły reklamy, namawiając rozmówców, by ogłosili się u jego plenipotentia. Ponieważ nie wszyscy inseratodawcy ujawniają numery swoich telefonów, uprzejmie informuję, że w takich sytuacjach chętnie okażemy wsparcie, udostępniając potrzebne dane - słowo daję - całkowicie bezinteresownie. Proszę tylko do „NŚ” w tej kwestii bez skrupowania zakładać. Pieniądzy może u nas nie tyle, co u innych, za to życzliwości pod dostatkiem.

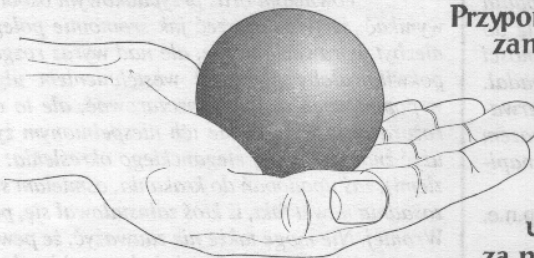
Pisałem już kiedyś, że „Nieznanemu Światu” konkurencja niestraszna. Co więcej - mając za sobą trudne doświadczenia, związane z osiąganiem tego, do czego doszliśmy własną pracą, mozolnym zdobywaniem czytelniczego rynku, borykaniem się z kulawym kolportażem (co zresztą dzieje się do dziś), promocją tytułu, na którą brakowało środków oraz wieloma innymi tego typu kłopotami, chętnie pomagamy wartościowym tytułom, operującym w pokrewnych dziedzinach. Warunki są właściwie tylko dwa: by tego typu pisma były finansowane przez polskich wydawców, nie zaś w całości kapitał zagraniczny, oraz by ludzie je redagujący legitymowali się kompetencją w sprawach, o jakich pisują.

Właśnie dlatego - obok miesięcznika „UFO”, z którym kooperujemy, z pożytkiem dla obu stron, już od dwóch lat - w naszej redakcyjnej stopce na liście tytułów współpracujących z „Nieznanim Światem” pojawił się od niedawna miesięcznik „TRANS”. Stanowi on, w naszym przekonaniu, cenne dopełnienie treści, z jakimi obcuje Państwo na łamach „Nieznanego Świata”, m.in. dzięki publikowaniu w nim tekstów o charakterze instruktażowym, informujących i doradzających - w fachowy oraz przystępny sposób - jak osiągać stany zmienionej świadomości, opanowywać i doskonalić określone techniki mentalne, dopomagać własnemu zdrowiu itp. Z sympatią witamy również pojawienie się na rynku czasopisma „Era Wodnika”. Życzymy wreszcie z całego serca powodzenia, redagowanemu przez Jerzego Prokopiuka, ambitnemu periodykowi „GNOSIS”, którego wydawanie jesienią ub.r. wznowiono i który - mimo iż nie może liczyć na masowego czytelnika - wnosi bardzo istotny intelektualny wkład w to, co nazywamy sferą ludzkiego poznania; także pozazmysłowego.

Nasz stały współpracownik w Szwecji, Andrzej Szmilichowski w przesłanej nam przed paroma tygodniami korespondencji przypomniał mało znaną refleksję Gil Scott Herona: „Nikt nie potrafi zrobić wszystkiego, ale każdy może zrobić coś. Gdy każdy zrobi coś, będzie to wszystko”. Myślę, że byłoby cudownie, gdyby to mądre przesłanie towarzyszyło nam wszystkim przez cały, raczkujący właśnie 1994 rok.



Dotknięcie Nieznanego



Przypominamy, że w rubryce tej zamieszczamy wypowiedzi osób, które zetknęły się w swoim życiu ze zjawiskami nieznanymi, tajemniczymi, uznanymi przez nie za niezwykle. Dziś kolejne relacje, nadesłane przez Czytelników.

Łuna i gestapo

W sierpniu 1939 roku razem z rodziną mieszkaliśmy w Ostrowie Wlkp. Na kilka dni przed wybuchem wojny - dokładnej daty nie potrafię podać - siedzieliśmy wieczorem dłużej niż zwykle, gdy około godz. 23.00 przyszedł mój ojciec i powiedział: „Chodźcie przed dom, tylko się nie wystraszyć”.

Wyszliśmy na ulicę i w całym tego słowa znaczeniu ośmupieliliśmy. Na niebie, od strony zachodniej, zobaczyliśmy olbrzymią, czerwoną łunę. Łuna była tak ogromna jak gdyby paliło się całe miasto. W okolicy jednak nie wydarzył się żaden pożar. Później w lokalnej gazecie czytałam, że niektórzy ludzie powyskakiwali wówczas z okien, bo myśleli, że się pali.

Mój ojciec, który nie był człowiekiem zabobonnym stwierdził, że to znak, iż z pewnością będzie wojna. Po kilku dniach przekonaliśmy się, niestety, że tak właśnie się stało.

W czasie okupacji miałam wiele proroczych snów i przeczuć, które kilkakrotnie uratowały mi życie. Opiszę tylko jedno z takich wydarzeń. Mąż był kurierem AK i często chodził na Węgry. Mieszkaliśmy wtedy w Sanoku. Pewnego dnia, nad ranem, przyśniło mi się, że przyszło po mnie gestapo. Zaraz po przebudzeniu, nie informując ludzi, u których wynajmowałam pokój, spakowałam swoje rzeczy i najwcześniejszym pociągiem wyjechałam z Sanoka.

Po paru tygodniach dowiedziałam się, że rzeczywiście następnego dnia poszukiwało mnie gestapo.

*Maria Michalska
Nysa*

Szczęście głupiego czy...

Jestem w klasie maturalnej. Z góry założyłam, że na egzaminie pisemnym z polskiego będzie temat „Jakiego bohatera literackiego...”, reszta nieważna, gdyż byłam przygotowana tylko i wyłącznie do pisania z mojej ukochanej książki, „Dżumy” Kamusa. Matematyka nigdy nie przedstawiała dla mnie większego problemu, więc ten przedmiot w ogóle mnie nie absorbował. Poza tym zdawałam biologię i chemię.

Pani profesor od biologii z myślą o nas zdających opracowała zestaw pytań. Była ich ponad setka. Do dziś pamiętam, że przygotowałam się z autopogenezą i pierścienic.

Chiemie potraktowałam ulgowo, gdyż byłam jedyną osobą zdającą ten przedmiot. Gdybym więc nie zdała, popsułabym statystykę (żadna szkoła nie wykaże, że czegoś tam nie zdało 100 proc. uczniów).

Przyszedł maj.

Stawiłam się na język polski z piórem w garści i lekko zdenerwowana, bo co się stanie, jeśli jednak nie będzie „mojego” tematu? Z żadnej epoki nie byłam przygotowana tak dobrze, by móc napisać pracę maturalną. Oczywiście mniej więcej orientowałam się w tematach, ale to za mało, zwłaszcza że lektury zawsze traktowałam jak osobistego wroga.

Gdy usiadłam w mojej ławce zdenerwowanie nagle uleciało i poczułam absolutny spokój oraz pewność siebie. I rzeczywiście - w chwili potem odczytano „mój” temat.

Później była matematyka. Spokojnie zrobiłam swoje zadania, a resztę czasu - ponad dwie godziny - pisałam ściągę dla innych.

Kiedy wywieszono terminy zdawania egzaminów ustnych, okazało się, że zdaje oba przedmioty jednego dnia (dopiero po maturze

dowiedziałam się, że między jednym, a drugim egzaminem powinien mieć dwa dni przerwy). W sumie ucieszyłam się z tego, gdyż pomyślałam sobie: zdenerwowanie podwójne, ale za to tylko jeden raz. Gdy weszłam na egzamin z biologii i miałam wyciągnąć kartkę z pytaniami, zrobiło mi się słabo, gdyż wiedziałam, że przedmiot ten będę zdawała na egzaminie na studia. Lekko drżącą ręką wyciągnęłam kartkę z takimi oto pytaniami. 1. Omówić pierścienice, 2. Antropogeneza, 3. Ochrona przyrody w Polsce. Z ulgi ugięły się przede mną nogi. Usiadłam w ławce i spokojnie czekałam na swoją kolej.

W pewnym momencie dyrektorkę odwołano do pilnego telefonu. Pani od biologii momentalnie poprosiła mnie do odpowiedzi, gdyż wszyscy profesorowie wiedzieli o żywiołowej nienawiści wręcz dyrektorki do mnie. Egzamin zdałam celująco.

Po odpowiedzi z biologii poproszono mnie, abym parę minut poczekała na korytarzu, gdyż muszą znaleźć pytania z chemii. Usiadłam na schodach, zapaliłam papierosa (było to liceum dla pracujących) i doszłam do wniosku, że wypadłoby zajrzeć do podręcznika chemii. Poczytałam sobie o skrobii i aluminium i właśnie wtedy wezwano mnie na egzamin. Wyciągnęłam kartkę. Pytanie: 1. Glin, 2. Skrobia, 3. Reakcja podwójnej wymiany. Nie usiadłam w ogóle w ławce, zaczęłam odpowiadać od razu.

Opisałam tych parę epizodów, aby zapytać, co o tym sądzicie?! Czy to tylko „szczęście głupiego”, czy może coś więcej? Nie mam raczej żadnych zdolności paranormalnych i, choć np. nie zasnę na żyłce wodnej, różdżka w moich rękach pozostaje zupełnie nieruchoma. Jest natomiast inny problem. Istnieje grupa ludzi, którzy mnie nienawidzą - jak ja to mówię - od pierwszego gwizdka. Na szczęście jest ich tylko garstka, ale tę nienawiść wręcz wyczuwam przez skórę i w towarzystwie takich ludzi czuję się kompletnie rozbita wewnętrznie. Co prawda staram się, jak mogę, unikać ich towarzystwa, jednak nie zawsze jest to możliwe i po takim spotkaniu bardzo długo dochodzę do równowagi.

Muszę tu zaznaczyć, że nigdy tym ludziom nie wyrządziłam nic złego i na ogół należę do osób lubianych. Jestem z natury otwarta, szczerą i życzliwą, nie znam uczucia nienawiści i zazdrości. Nie potrafię się na nikogo gniewać, choćby wyrządzono mi krzywdę. Cechy te odziedziczyłam po moim ukochanym ojcu. I teraz, kiedy Go już nie ma przy mnie, tym bardziej staram się być taka jak On.

Mam oczywiście i wady, ale są to wady, które nie rażą zbytnio otoczenia. Nie wiem więc skąd u niektórych biorą się takie silne, negatywne uczucia od pierwszego wejrzenia. Czy ma na to wpływ nasze biopole? Poruszenie, proszę, ten temat, w którymś ze swoich arcyciekawych numerów.

Jolanta K.

Zielona Góra

(nazwisko i adres znane redakcji)

Zapaść

We wrześniu 1979 r. z powodu przeziębienia otrzymałem od lekarza zalecenie: zażywać biseptol z witaminami. Jak później wyszło na jaw, byłem na ten środek uczulony. Ponieważ dawka leku należała do znacznych, więc i skutki tego okazały się dla mnie odpowiednio fatalne. Doznałem silnego wstrząsu całego organizmu z wszelkimi możliwymi negatywnymi objawami charakterystycznymi dla tego stanu. Najgorsze jednak było jeszcze przede mną.

umiejętność wyczuwania subtelnych energii. Medytowaliśmy.

A oto, co przy okazji zaobserwowaliśmy.

POLA ENERGETYCZNE. Nieokreślone, silne energie były odbierane bardzo wyraźnie poprzez dłonie, rzadziej inne zmysły. Ręce wręcz „drętwiały” od promieniowania ziemi, drzew, kamieni i ziemno-kamiennych kopców. Energie te - z punktu widzenia radiestezyjnego - były w zdecydowanej większości pozytywne dla ludzkiego organizmu. Charakteryzowały się wszystkimi kolorami radiestezyjnymi, z przewagą fioletowego i białego, co zbadaliśmy za pomocą wahadełek i bioramki.

Nad nami rozciągała się cały czas przepiękna, gwiazdna kupa niczym w obserwatorium astronomicznym. Mogliśmy wieczorami obserwować miliony gwiazd, imponującą Mleczną Drogę. Od czasu do czasu przelatował satelita lub spadał meteor. Była to jakby wkłesa, trójwymiarowa soczewka, swoiste Wielkie Okno, umożliwiające zrozumienie nierozzerwalnych więzi łączących wewnętrzne vibracje człowieka z vibracjami Wszechświata.

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KONTAKT. Zdarzyło się też coś szczególnie ważnego. Jak już wspomniałem, Amerykanie, za pomocą swoich satelitów, zaobserwowali nad Uralem, właśnie w strefie „M”, niezidentyfikowane obiekty. Na początku sierpnia mogliśmy obejrzeć film na ten temat, emitowany w TV-SAT.

Sposobiąc się do wyprawy, mieliśmy nadzieję spotkania z UFO. Dopisało nam szczęście. Drugiej nocy po rozbiciu obozu nawiązaliśmy kontakt z innymi Istotami Rozumnymi. Jak do tego doszło?

Po wejściu we właściwy stan medytacyjny, staraliśmy się „rozpracować” subtelne energie „obecne” na polanie. W pracy tej brało udział pięć osób, dysponujących odpowiednimi umiejętnościami. I oto

3. Zdjęcie nazwane przez uczestników „Granicą czasu”. W tle widoczny obłok dziwnej mgły. To właśnie tu zdarzyły się przygody z zegarkami. Ekspozycja dzienna.



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Początkowo składał się on z symbolicznych znaków. Były nim trzy gwiazdy, trójkąt równoramienny, sylwetka humanoida, oraz kwiat w wodzie z rozchylonymi płatkami. Taki obraz zobaczyliśmy wszyscy.

Po podzieleniu się wrażeniami, kontynuowaliśmy pracę. Jedna z uczestniczek ekspedycji w ciągu następnych dni odniosła wrażenie, że do jej głowy dostarczane są wiadomości, przekazywane porcjami (jakby do mózgu wjeżdżały wagoniki). Inny kolega był z kolei „wyłączany” - jak gdyby spał. Nasz nauczyciel Inteligentnym Siłom zdołał zadać kilka pytań, na które uzyskał odpowiedzi.

W zasadzie nie działa się nic szczególnego. Odczuwaliśmy jednak wyraźnie obecność fascynującej Siły - Energii, odbieranej również przez ludzi, którzy nie uprawiali medytacji. Wszyscy otrzymaliśmy od Przybyszy indywidualne przekazy - informacje. Ja np. wiem, kiedy moja informacja uaktywni się. Nie o wszystkim jednak należy pisać.

Co, naszym zdaniem, wiemy o „gościach”? Przybyli oni do strefy „M” trzema pojazdami z gwiazdozbioru Oriona. Ich zamiary są pokojowe, właściwie neutralne dla Ziemi. W pojazdach przebywały roboty. Przybysze nie chcieli się całkowicie zmaterializować, gdyż mieli do załatwienia jakieś sprawy techniczno-nawigacyjne. Bezpośrednie spotkanie z ludźmi było dla nich niewygodne, wręcz przeszkadzałoby w zajęciach. Ich pojawienie się - z ziemskiego punktu widzenia - było przypadkowe, to znaczy niezaplanowane.

Od ufologów rosyjskich dysponujących bogatymi materiałami badawczymi dowiedzieliśmy się, iż strefa „M” jest czymś w rodzaju stacji przesiadkowej czy węzła komunikacyjnego, gdzie spotykają się pojazdy pozaziemskich kultur. Istoty pilotujące pojazdy - w naszym pojęciu niematerialne - swobodnie przemieszczają się w czasie i przestrzeni. Potrafią też przedostawać się do światów egzystujących równolegle z naszym. Cywilizacji takich jest 29, z czego 7 tworzy coś, co można nazwać zwartym imperium - agresywnym, ale nie dla ludzi.

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4. Niezidentyfikowany obiekt latający obserwowany przez uczestników ekspedycji również wzrokowo.



ze str.
23

do spotkania z nieznanym, a może groziło nam niebezpieczeństwo?

ZMIANY CZASOPRZESTRZENI. Są w strefie miejsca, gdzie czas robi wyraźne „psikusy”. Można na przykład iść dokądś godzinę, a powrót trwa tylko dziesięć minut. Powstaje wrażenie, że droga nagle się skróciła. W niektórych miejscach często widoczne są

zarysy dziwnych budowli.

pojawiają się człekokształtne i zwierzęce postacie. Niekiedy niemożliwe staje się odnalezienie dobrze znanych obiektów (kamienie, wzniesienia). Nie można polegać też na wskazaniach zegarków. Badacze sugerują związek tego zjawiska z zakrzywieniami czasoprzestrzeni (fot. 5). Inni uważają, iż w tym przypadku mamy do czynienia z nieoczekiwanymi przejściami do światów równoległych.

OBSERWACJE SAMYCH SIEBIE. Podczas całego pobytu w strefie „M” czuliśmy się świetnie. Zyskaliśmy szanse większego zrozumienia jedności człowieka z Naturą, a także intensywnego wglądu we własne wnętrze. Dostrzegliśmy związek człowieka z Kosmosem oraz obcymi cywilizacjami. Dzięki temu wiemy, że bezpośrednie, materialne zbliżenie z innymi inteligentnymi istotami, nie zawsze jest konieczne. Wystarczy doświadczenie ogromu Kosmosu, z jego niezliczonymi możliwościami.

Byliśmy prawdopodobnie pierwszymi Polakami w strefie „M”. Obserwowane i opisane przeze mnie efekty mogły być zdarzeniami występującymi obiektywnie (realnie), mogły też być wytworem pracy naszej świadomości.

Niezależnie od tego, jaką koncepcję tu przyjmujemy, uważamy, iż warto było pojechać w okolice Maliobki. Mamy też prawo sądzić, że badania naukowe, prowadzone w strefie „M” wiele w przyszłości wyjaśnią. Ich rezultaty powinny stanowić własność wszystkich, a nie tylko wojskowych czy polityków.

Zdjęcia: Mariola Sobiecka

* * *

Publikacja ta powstała z myślą o czytelnikach odważnych i podchodzących do problemów parapsychicznych w sposób rzeczowy, ale jednocześnie otwarty. Wiarygodność i rzetelność zrelacjonowanych w niej faktów gwarantujemy własnymi nazwiskami.

Źródłowymi materiałami na temat strefy „M” dysponuje m.in. dr Żamil Nurahmetow z Ufy, którego adres posiada autor, dr Wojciech Łukaszewski.

Szkoła Medytacji TIUMMID, o której wspomina się w publikacji, prowadzona jest przez p. Teresę Łuczak z Łodzi. Wszelkich bliższych informacji dotyczących tych spraw oraz innych związanych z wyprawą można zasięgnąć pod adresem:

dr Wojciech Łukaszewski, 94-020 Łódź, ul. Celna 6 m. 4.

SPRZEDAŻ WYŚŁKOWA

- * energetyzatory typu „K” Krzysztofa Bułyszko
- * kasety Lecha Emfazego Stefańskiego
- * języków obcych metodą sugestopedyczną: angielskiego, niemieckiego, francuskiego
- * rewelacyjne prześcieradła „PIMAT”
- * kasety z muzyką relaksacyjną, medytacyjną i leczniczą
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BEZPŁATNY KATALOG

z opisem oferowanych pozycji.

(0-164)

Forum niezwykłych hipotez

W trakcie incydentów pod Radzyminem psy Moniki Z. zachowywały się jak oszalałe ze strachu. Obiekt krążący nad domem małżonków S. w Zielonce udało się sfilmować kamerą video.

Jest to bez wątpienia jedna z ciekawszych polskich sekwencji spotkań z UFO. Jest ona również pod wieloma względami bezprecedensowa nie tylko ze względu na swą wielowątkowość oraz seryjność, lecz także bliskie położenie względem siebie miejsc, gdzie doszło do relacjonowanych wydarzeń. Dodajmy, że sygnał o incydencie w Zielonce w nocy z 24 na 25 lipca 1993 r., którego przebieg został częściowo utrwalony na taśmie video, redakcja „Niezanego Świata” otrzymała jako pierwsza. Został on na naszą prośbę szczegółowo zbadany przez Marka Młynarskiego i Krzysztofa Piechotę. Ich raport zamieścimy wkrótce, gdyż w tym przypadku, niezależnie od relacji świadków charakteryzujących się dużym stopniem wiarygodności, mamy do czynienia z innymi interesującymi elementami, o których napiszemy, powracając do tematu.

Na przestrzeni jednego tylko roku - od początków sierpnia 1992 do września 1993 - w okolicy Warszawy wydarzyły się przedziwne incydenty, pozornie nie mające ze sobą związku. Po bliższym przyjrzeniu się im wykazują one jednak wiele wspólnych cech.

Wiązowna 1992 r.

3 sierpnia około godziny 20.55 szosą prowadzącą z miejscowości Wiązowna (kilkanaście km na południowy-wschód od stolicy) jechał samochód Fiat 126 p prowadzony przez 45-letniego mgr inż. elektryka, Krzysztofa C., któremu towarzyszyła pasażerka, Alicja B. Mieli oni zamiar przejechać przez Józefów, Świdry Małe, Świdry Wielkie podążając w kierunku Otwocka i dalej, na południe, w stronę skrzyżowania szosy z Warszawy do Puław. Tu chcieli skręcić w prawo, ku zachodowi, by po pokonaniu kolejnych paru kilometrów przedostać się mostem na Wiśle na lewy brzeg rzeki i dalej, przez Górę Kalwarię, powrócić do Warszawy, gdzie mieszkają.

O tej porze było jeszcze dość jasno i upalnie - temperatura sięgała około +26°C. Niebo bezchmurne.

Jadąc szosą z Wiązowny Krzysztof C. i Alicja B. zauważyli w pewnym momencie, że na drodze przed nimi pojawiła się „znikąd” czerwona, brylowata plama, mogąca być „samochodem” (mimo dobrej widoczności nie potrafili jednak określić ani jego marki, ani nawet kształtu). Natomiast z tyłu za ich pojazdem, pojawiło się jednocześnie ostre, żółte światło. „Zjawy” te towarzyszyły samochodowi na odcinku około czterystu metrów, po czym nagle „skręciły” w lewo, jakby wtapiając się w las.

Jak sprawdzili później badacze z „Grupy Badań UFO” na tym odcinku szosy, jak też i kilka kilometrów dalej, nie ma jakiegokolwiek drogi czy ścieżki, odbiegającej z szosy w lewo. Jest tam jedynie przydrożny rów ściekowy, a za nim zaś rozciągają się brzoźowo-iglaste zagajniki i wrzosowiska.



Czym były zatem obserwowane „obiekty”? W dokumentacji tego przypadku miejsce ich zniknięcia nazwano punktem „A”.

Przez cały czas jazdy ani Krzysztof C. ani Alicja B. nie mieli wrażenia utraty świadomości czy też jakichś zdrowotnych przypadłości. Minąwszy Świdry Wielkie, po dość długiej jeździe na połud-

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Su internet, tutte le curiosità sulle tracce di extraterrestri nei cieli della regione

Anche agli Ufo piace la Puglia

Dal dopoguerra 357 apparizioni, tra avvistamenti e incontri ravvicinati

Il pensiero affascinante che in qualche sperduta e lontanissima galassia possano trovarsi altri esseri viventi dotati di intelletto perseguita la fantasia dei terrestri. Una risposta all'ansia ed alla curiosità di sapere se c'è vita al di fuori del nostro pianeta la si rincorre da sempre. Ad alimentare il dubbio sono i fenomeni strani, i misteriosi avvistamenti. Dal 1947 ad oggi di oggetti volanti non identificati se ne sono registrati centinaia di migliaia nel mondo, ben 13 mila in Italia. Extraterrestri? Fenomeni naturali o cause psicologiche? L'ufo è diventato un mito. Basandosi sui resoconti verbali dei testimoni la sezione pugliese del Centro Italiano Studi Ufologici censisce i casi di avvistamento aereo e cerca di capirne l'origine. Nel sito internet «<http://utenti.lycos.it/cisupuglia>» sono stati catalogati i presunti passaggi di ufo che dal 1946 al 2001 hanno attraversato i cieli della regione Puglia: in totale 357 casi (di cui 138 a Bari, 46 a Brindisi, 60 a Foggia, 68 a Lecce e 45 a Taranto) suddivisi in 218 casi di luci notturne, 90 di oggetti diurni, 40 di incontri ravvicinati e 9 senza ufo ma con effetti sul terreno e/o tracce radar. L'elenco degli avvistamenti in Puglia, cu-

rato dal coordinatore regionale del C.I.S.U., Arcangelo Cassano, contiene date, orari, località, descrizioni dei fenomeni e la fonte di origine della notizia. Dista molta curiosità nel «navigatore» anche la raccolta di fotografie.

Si comincia da un articolo pubblicato da «La Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno» relativo all'avvistamento di un «proiettile razzo» il 6 ottobre 1946 nel cielo di Polignano a Mare. Il 27 gennaio 1956 furono ben 12 gli oggetti non identificabili visti sulla costa, tra Monte Sant'Angelo e Bari. Negli anni '70, tra incredulità e disinformazione, si ebbe il maggior numero di segnalazioni, con un'ondata di avvistamenti.

Non è molto difficile ipotizzare che alla base di queste notizie vi fossero palloni sonda, meteore o aerei a reazione. Ma fu rocambolesco l'8 dicembre 1978, alle ore 5, l'avvistamento da parte dei vigili notturni nei pressi del cimitero di Barletta di un oggetto luminosissimo che si spostava e si abbassava lentamente; subito dopo, quattro giovani lanciarono l'allarme ai carabinieri e seguirono fino nella campagna l'oggetto che aveva una forma triangolare, come un cono rovesciato ed emanava una luce bianca

intensa con contorni rossastri. Ad un certo punto l'oggetto cominciò a roteare su se stesso fino a raggiungere una quota bassa e l'autista dell'auto per timore di essere investito effettuò una manovra in retromarcia finendo in una cunetta. A tale fenomeno fu spettatrice anche una pattuglia dei carabinieri col capitano Perrone. Qualche giorno dopo il fenomeno si verificò nei pressi della cementeria di Barletta ed ebbe come spettatore anche un giornalista della «Gazzetta». Gli ultimi casi censiti sono quelli verificatisi a Terlizzi il 27 maggio scorso (alle ore 21,45 un testimone ha dichiarato di aver notato nel cielo sereno una luce bianca molto luminosa che si muoveva, sostenuta da est verso ovest in moto rettilineo ma con oscillazioni; probabilmente un satellite artificiale?) e tra Alezio e Gallipoli il 18 giugno scorso, quando alle ore 20 sulla statale n. 479 due cugini hanno notato un grosso globo luminoso fermo nell'aria che dopo una ventina di secondi ad elevatissima velocità è scomparso.

Vien proprio il desiderio di dire: ufo se ci sei batti un colpo!

Luca De Ceglia

BLISKIE SPOTKANIA POD WARSZAWĄ

KAZIMIERZ
BZOWSKI

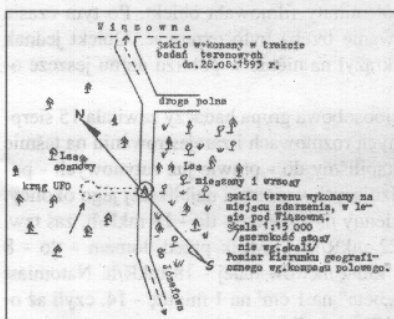
nie, byli pewni, że niedługo dojadą do skrzyżowania tras wiodących z Kołbieli do Góry Kalwarii i z Warszawy via Świdry Wielkie w stronę Puław. Skręcili więc w prawo, by - w swoim mniemaniu - dojechać do mostu na Wiśle. Tymczasem po paru minutach znaleźli się... w Błotach koło Falenicy, czyli dokładnie w przeciwnej stronie, na granicy Warszawy.

Krzysztof C. spojrział wówczas na zegarek i stwierdził, iż jest godzina 21.50. Od wyjazdu z Wiązowny upłynęło zatem 55 minut. Dodajmy, że droga prowadząca z tej miejscowości do Błot pod Falenicą przez Świdry Wielkie liczy około 25 km. Jadąc z prędkością 70 km/h przez 55 minut podróży powinni przebyć 64, a nie 25 km.

Oboje - będąc w pełni przytomni - pamiętali wzrokowo ulice Otwocka, odcinek tzw. trasy „TIR-ów” pomiędzy Kołbielą a skrzyżowaniem na drodze ku Górze Kalwarii oraz mostek na rzece Świder. Zapamiętali także - nieznane im przedtem - charakterystyczne reklamy w Kołbieli, na trasie w Regutach i Otwocku. Gdyby rzeczywiście pokonali drogę poprzez te wszystkie miejscowości, nie starczyłoby im z kolei pięćdziesięciu pięciu minut, jako że zliczenie owych odcinków daje ponad sto kilometrów, na co trzeba byłoby poświęcić półtorej godziny.

Wszystko to wygląda na jakąś dziwną zabawę „czegoś” ze świadomością obojga podróżnych. Zupełnie tak, jakby z jakichś powodów wtłoczono im do pamięci obrazy okolic i szczegółów na trasie, których przedtem nie widzieli.

Krzysztof C. i Alicja B. do końca stycznia 1993 r. przebywali tę trasę w różnych jej wariantach jeszcze pięciokrotnie, dochodząc do wniosku, że w sierpniu 1992 r. uczestniczyli w jakimś dziwnym i zarazem ważnym incydencie, którego przebieg został przed nimi zatajony.



Wszystkie zaś owe mylne trasy stanowiły jedynie kamuflaż narzucony ich świadomości.

Od początku 1993 r. w rozplątywanie tej zagadki włączył się inżynier z Laboratorium Radiologicznego (na temat badań M. Wilka patrz artykuł w nr 12/93 „NS” - przyp. red.) Mirosław Wilk. Wykrył on, że

z punktu „A” na szosie biegnie w prawo (a nie w lewo!) niematerialny „kanal”, schodzący w las, i kończący się tam wśród drzew „kręgiem lądowania UFO”. W tym właśnie miejscu, o średnicy około 12 m, jak później ustalono, badani byli przez załogantów UFO p. Alicja B. i Krzysztof C. Ostatni pomiar radiestezyjny tego miejsca został przy tym dokonany 27 września 1993 r., wykazując niezmienną trwałość wskazań. Warto też dodać, że ilekroć Alicja B. trafia w to miejsce o zmroku, czuje gwałtowną panikę; uczucie irracjonalnego strachu, które mija po odjeździe stamtąd.

Wszystko co dotychczas napisaliśmy o wspomnianym incydencie - jak zazwyczaj bywa - stanowi jedynie zbiór wrażeń; swoisty zapis pamięciowy świadków plus również z natury rzeczy subiektywne techniki radiestezyjne. Wartość takich ustaleń byłaby więc dla wielu problematyczna, gdyby nie fakt, że w tym przypadku przeprowadzono również pomiar promieniowania jonizujących za pomocą precyzyjnego urządzenia zwanego radiometrem.

Co stwierdzono?

Po pierwsze dokonano pomiaru „tła”, czyli normalnego promieniowania emitowanego przez wnętrze Ziemi i promieniowanie kosmiczne w miejscach czy też strefach nie związanych z miejscem badań (w tym przypadku owego „kręgu UFO” w lesie). Stwierdzono, że wskaźnik wynosi 8 mikrorentgenów na godzinę, tj. 8 mkr/h. Na samej szosie w punkcie „A”, również 8 mkr/h. Natomiast na „kręgu UFO”... 14 mkr/h, a więc o 75 % więcej.

Z kolei pomiar strumienia cząstek „beta” dał 114 pojedynczych cząstek na 1 minutę. Dużo to czy mało? Obiektywnie biorąc - bardzo mało. Tymczasem analogiczny pomiar przeprowadzony w „tle” okazał się jeszcze mniejszy i to znacznie...

Co można stwierdzić w oparciu o te ustalenia? Czyżby miało to oznaczać, iż „UFO” napromieniowywało penetrowany przez tego typu obiekt teren?

Bez paniki... nic z tych rzeczy. Różnica w wartościach promieniowań, o której mowa, jest bowiem minimalna, ale jednak jest. Stanowi to zaś dowód, że obcowaliśmy ze zjawiskiem fizycznym (jako że efekty jego obecności udało się zmierzyć).

Innym, w pewnym sensie obiektywnym miernikiem zdarzenia mogą stać się zdjęcia wykonywane w niekonwencjonalny sposób, często w niezwykłych warunkach (na przykład wówczas, gdy jest podwyższona wilgotność względna powietrza, podczas mgły czy deszczu itp.). Fotograf, szykujący się do zdjęć w plenerze, z reguły unika takich warunków. W praktyce jednak nie zawsze udaje się „dostosować” pogodę do naszych zamierzeń. Tak też właśnie było 28 sierpnia 1993 r., gdy zespół operacyjny „Grupy Badań UFO” znalazł się na szosie biegnącej z Wiązowny do Józefowa pod Warszawą. Na miejsce incydentu pojechaliśmy tym samym fiattem, co przed rokiem Krzysztof C. i Alicja B. Kiedy wysiadłem z niego i przebiegłem na drugą stronę szosy, by sfotografować oboje świadków w momencie, gdy wysiadają z samochodu, ani mi przyszło do głowy, że wyjdzie tak dziwne zdjęcie (vide foto). Co oznacza - pytamy - smuga niby - światła wydobywająca się z tylnej części głowy, czy raczej karku, Alicji B.? Dlaczego jej „nierówna jasność przebiegu” sugeruje, iż „światło” to - wzrokowo niewidoczne - miało naturę pulsującą? Dlaczego smugę tę uchwycyło właśnie w momencie, gdy kobieta opuściła samochód? Czyżby blaszana karoseria samochodu stanowiła swoistą „klatkę Faradaya”, przestrzeń ekranowaną, z której nie mogło się wydobyć na zewnątrz żadne promieniowanie, a stało się to możliwe natychmiast po wyjściu z niego świadka?

To oczywiście tylko hipoteza - jak się jednak wydaje incydent ów potwierdza autentyczność dziwnych wydarzeń, do jakich doszło w tym miejscu przed rokiem. Rodzi wówczas przypuszczenie, że główną rolę w nich odegrała właśnie Alicja B. ...

A może to tylko zwykły przypadek? Przyjrzyjmy się wobec tego innym, podobnym wydarzeniom w nieodległym rejonie.

Radzymin 1992 i 1993 r.

Sześć kilometrów na zachód od Radzymina, kilkunastotysięcznego miasteczka położonego na północny wschód od Warszawy nad rzeczką Rządzą, znajduje się willowa osada. Tam właśnie na posesji państwa Z. w końcu lata 1992 r. wydarzyło się coś niezmiernie dziwnego.

Bohaterką tych wydarzeń jest Monika Z., dwudziestokilkuletnia mężatka oraz jej psy: owczarek alzacki i wielki, czarny nowofunland. Wszystko zaczęło się pewnej wrześniowej nocy 1992 roku, zaś relacja którą tu przekazuję, stanowi efekt nagrania magnetofonowego uzupełnianego kilkakrotnie rozmowami ze świadkiem.

A oto, co opowiedziała Monika Z.:

„Obudziłam się w nocy z przeświadczeniem, że dokładnie za trzydzieści sekund nad dom >>nasunie się potężna siła magnetyczna.<< Przy domu jest weranda, na której zazwyczaj zasypiają nasze psy. Gdy poczułam, że ta siła magnetyczna jest akurat nad nami, uświadomiłam sobie, że przez sen psy zaczynają wydawać takie dźwięki, jakich u nich nigdy nie słyszałam. Były to skomlenia, piski, wycie, charczenie i inne odgłosy... nie miałam pojęcia, że może wydawać je pies...”

Po paru minutach ten psi „śpiew” urwał się i zapadła cisza. Po jakimś czasie psy znów zrobiły się niespokojne, usłyszałam, że zaczynają biegać w przerażeniu po posesji wokół domu. Najmniejszy z nich, kundel przybłąda, jak się później okazało, uciekł przez dziurę w płocie do lasu i nie wrócił do rana. Owczarek alzacki, wówczas już potężne bydlę, skoczył natomiast na wysoki parapet okna i usiłował je sforsować. Miał przy tym oczy pełne strachu. Mimo, że spychałam go na zewnątrz - sama też nieźle wystraszona - jego wyglądem przypominającym dziką bestię, udało mu się jednak dostać do pokoju, gdzie zaszył się w kącie, dygocząc z przerażenia...

Drugi pies, nowofunland, usiłował dostać się do garażu i pazurami wydrapał w ziemi głęboką dziurę. Była wówczas za dziesiątą północ. Siedziałam na łóżku czując, że tej nocy nie zasnę. Miałam nieodparte wrażenie, że za chwilę stanie się coś ważnego.

... Nagle czuję zawrót głowy... czuję że lecę... głową do góry i jakby w pozycji siedzącej. Jakbym siedziała na czymś bardzo wygodnym... Przełatuje... przenikam na wskroś poprzez zamknięte okno. Widzę to, ale przenikanie przez okno nie robi na mnie wrażenia... Jakieś piętnaście metrów od domu dostrzegam olbrzymie, poziome jakby jajo o srebrzystej barwie, otoczone w połowie wysokości srebrzystym pasem z rozmieszczonymi na nim



Incident z UFO pod Radzyminem we wrześniu 1992 r. Białe owale symulują miejsce zwiastu obiektu, do którego usiłowano uprowadzić Monikę Z. Zdjęcie wykonano w sierpniu 1993 r. FOT. Kazimierz Bzowski

niby-światłami; na przemian: zielone-czerwone-zielone-czerwone... Te światła mogły mieć po 30 cm średnicy, a sam obiekt długi był na około 6 do 8 metrów, wysoki na 2,5 do 3 metrów.

Mimo szoku wywołanego porwaniem i złości, która się we mnie gotowała, zachwyciłam się pięknem tego obiektu... Wyglądał na masywny, potężny a jednocześnie jakiś spokojny... Doznałam gwałtownego, psychicznego „parcia” na moją wolę, żebym pozwoliła się tam zabrać, do wnętrza tego pojazdu... Zaczęłam się w duchu modlić, jednocześnie odczuwając gwałtowny opór przeciwko takiej bezceremonialnej ingerencji w moją świadomość... To widocznie dało efekt, bo po chwili jakby coś zassało mnie z powrotem do mojego pokoju, znów tą samą drogą, i ponownie znalazłam się w pozycji siedzącej na łóżku.

Czułam otepienie i uczucie kompletnej bezsilności. Patrząc przed siebie w mrok pokoju uświadamiałam sobie nagle, że w kącie przy drzwiach stoją ONI. Pięć szarzejących w ciemności postaci, o wzroście około metr dwadzieścia, może do metra pięćdziesięciu centymetrów. Stali nieruchomą grupą i gapili się na mnie. Poczulałam gwałtowną wściekłość na nich, na to, co ze mną robili, co chcieli jeszcze zrobić...

Nie potrafię powiedzieć czy głosem, czy tylko myślą krzyczałam do nich: „Wynocha stąd, nie chcę was, wynoście się precz!”

Robiłam jakieś gwałtowne ruchy i w pewnym momencie mój wzrok padł na stojący na nocnej szafce budzik. Była już prawie druga... Znów ogarnęło mnie odrętwienie, ale po chwili oprzytomniałam. Wyskoczyłam z łóżka i zapaliłam światło. Tak dotrwałam do rana...

Od tego wieczora, aż do połowy sierpnia 1993 roku, nocne zachowanie psów, połączone z ich gwałtowną chęcią ukrycia się gdziekolwiek przed czymś, co zjawiało się nocami na posesji, powtarzały się jeszcze sześciokrotnie.

Monika Z. i jej mąż Piotr B. do domu pod Radzyminem przyjeżdżają tylko na weekendy. Opisywane przez nich wydarzenia rozgrywały się więc z reguły nocami z piątku na sobotę oraz z soboty na niedzielę.

Pierwsze, wstępne badania radiestezyjno-ufologiczne przeprowadzono na tym terenie już jesienią 1992 r., powtarzając je kilkakrotnie aż do lata 1993 r. Stwierdzono, że miejsce „zawisu” UFO oznaczone jest charakterystycznym „kręgiem”, identycznym z tym pod Wiązowną. Pomiędzy nim a pokojem Moniki Z. biegnie namierzalny radiestezyjnie „kanał”, trwale istniejący w przestrzeni. Obecność owych niezwykłych zjawisk radiestezyjnych, oprócz M. Wilka potwierdzili też dwaj radiesteci. Ustalono również, że w innych miejscach w lesie oraz ogrodzie otaczającym posesję znajdują się jeszcze dwa, podobne „kręgi UFO”.

Dla dokładniejszego pomiaru użyto tu - prawdopodobnie - dwóch różnych instrumentów określających poziom promieniowań jonizujących. Stwierdzono ponad wszelką wątpliwość, że w okresie od 19 lipca 1993 do 15 sierpnia tegoż roku wzrosło ono od jedenastu do piętnastu mikrorentgenów przy niezmienniej wartości „tła” (sześć mikrorentgenów). Pomiary te wykazują, że istnieje jakaś zależność pomiędzy wzrostem owych promieniowań a zachodzącymi tam niezwykłymi efektami „ufologicznymi”. Stanowią jednocześnie przesłankę, pozwalającą domniemywać, iż zeznania świadków dotyczące incydentów są zgodne z prawdą.

I wreszcie...

Z okolic Radzymina przeniesiemy się do podwarszawskiej miejsco-

wości Zielonka, gdzie pod koniec lipca 1993 r. miała miejsce seria niecodziennych wydarzeń.

Zielonka 1993

Z 24 na 25 lipca 1993 r. około godziny 3.40 nad ranem dwoje mieszkańców Zielonki, Iwona i Wiesław S. wracało ze stolicy. Jechali taksówką i, gdy mijali wschodnie krańce Warszawy, wjeżdżając w ulicę Łodygową... (tu oddaje głos Wiesławowi S., przekazując jego relację w ślad za nagraniem magnetofonowym):

„Nie wiadomo skąd z naszej lewej strony pojawiło się na niebie dziwne światło. Wyglądało to początkowo jak bardzo duża i bardzo jasna gwiazda lub też światło wiszące nieruchomo w powietrzu helikoptera, tyle tylko, że nie wydającego żadnych dźwięków. Wydało się nam, że światło to znajdowało się jakieś 500 metrów od nas...”

Początkowo nie robiło to na nas większego wrażenia. Zaniepokoiłiśmy się dopiero, gdy światło zaczęło nam wyraźnie towarzyszyć. Reagowało na każdy zakręt taksówki na trasie, uparcie się trzymając obok nas, a po pewnym czasie przed przednią szybą taksówki.

Dojeżdżając do domu w Zielonce specjalnie skryliśmy się wraz z samochodem pod gęstymi gałęziami jednego z rosnących tu drzew, ale po chwili to światło znów „wyjrzało” zza innych drzew...”. Na naszą prośbę Wiesław S. określił, iż było ono „większe niż szerokość kciuka widzianego na odległość wyciągniętej ręki”. Pozwala to pobieżnie ustalić rozpiętość kątową obiektu na około 2°, przy uwzględnieniu odległości stu metrów daje to rozmiar około 3,5 do 4 metrów. (Pomiar ten odnosi się do momentu, gdy taksówka znalazła się przy domu w Zielonce, a nieznane światło zawisło w jego pobliżu).

Po znalezieniu się w domu Wiesław S. ciągle jeszcze sceptycznie nastawiony do zjawiska - po prostu poszedł spać. Natomiast jego żona wzięła kamerę video (własność męża) i przez okno wychodzące na taras przez około cztery i pół minuty filmowała obiekt. Po tym czasie „wysiadła” bateria i filmowanie trzeba było przerwać. Obiekt jednak najwyżej nie znikł, lecz krążył na niebie w pobliżu domu jeszcze około godziny (!).

Do domu państwa S. pięciosobowa grupa badaczy zawiązała 15 sierpnia po południu. Po wstępnych rozmowach i zarejestrowaniu na taśmie relacji o wydarzeniu przystąpiliśmy do - prawie już rutynowych - pomiarów promieniowań jonizujących w domu i najbliższej jego okolicy. Oto ich rezultaty: Pokój dzienny na I piętrze - tło - 18 mkr/h, zaś tzw. „dawka ekspozycyjna” - 22 mkr/h. Trawnik przed domem - tło - 8 mkr/h, zaś „krąg UFO” o kilka metrów dalej - 18 mkr/h. Natomiast pomiar strumienia cząstek „beta” na 1 cm² na 1 minutę - 14, czyli aż ośmiem razy mniej niż np. w Wiązownej!

Iwona S., która aż przez ponad godzinę obserwowała krążący obiekt narysowała go na naszą prośbę w taki sposób, jak zapamiętała go podczas największego zbliżenia. „Była to kopuła, średnicy >>kilku metrów<< koloru biało-świecącego, z ciemniejszym wierzchołkiem. Miała ona poziomą u podstawy cztery okrągłe światła, bardzo intensywne”. Natomiast jej mąż określił barwę obiektu jako: „jasno-czerwono-srebrzysty”.

Po paru dniach Iwona S. u swej czteroletniej córki Ani, zauważyła, że mała ma na plecach dziwne „znamie”, którego poprzednio nie było. Od momentu pierwszego dostrzeżenia go, tj. prawdopodobnie od 26 lub 27 lipca do chwili pobytu tam naszej grupy „znamie” ani nie znikło ani nie zmieniło się. Barwą było ono podobne do sinawo-czerwonych dwóch kwadratów o bokach po ok. 1 cm, nałożonych na siebie narożami. Na ich tle (patrz rysunek) widać pięć małych białych punkcików o średnicy po ok. 1 mm. Usytuowane one są na wysokości pasa, wprost na kręgosłupie. Czyżby - to znów tylko hipoteza - był to ślad po implantacji, czyli umieszczeniu wewnątrz ciała dziecka swoistej mikrosondy, rejestrującej jakieś czynności fizjologiczne lub psychiczne? Implanty takie - przypomnijmy - wielokrotnie zauważa się u osób, które bezpośrednio kontaktowały się z załogami UFO i które były badane wewnątrz tych obiektów. W Polsce byłby to pierwszy tego typu przypadek. W momencie stwierdzenia znamienia na skórze pleców Ani - jedynie dopuszczaliśmy taką możliwość. Następnego dnia po pobycie w Zielonce, gdy spisywałem relację Wiesława S. z taśmy magnetofonowej wyłowilem w niej pewne niedopowiedzenia. Aby je wyjaśnić, zatelefonowałem do Iwony S.

- Byłoby dobrze, gdyby pan przyjechał - powiedziała wówczas. - Stało się coś tak bardzo dziwnego, że jestem zaskoczona. Moja córecz-

tających, są obowiązkiem społeczności światowej. Grenada jest świadoma trudności przy omawianiu problemów, które niektórym mogą wydać się kontrowersyjne, natomiast innym - tematem nowym i pasjonującym. Biorąc pod uwagę, że sprawa ta jest raczej czymś zupełnie nowym dla Organizacji Narodów Zjednoczonych, delegacja Grenady gotowa jest podtrzymać zarówno na terenie Komisji, jak z każdym z krajów członkowskich dialog mający na celu wywołanie zainteresowania równie wielkiego, jak to, któremu wyraz dają uczeni, badacze i opinia publiczna.

3. Jakkolwiek projekt rezolucji A/SPC/33/L.20 skorzystał z poparcia, z którego delegacja Grenady jest zadowolona, prawdą jest, że powinna być w dalszym ciągu kontynuowana dyskusja zanim Organizacja Narodów Zjednoczonych albo któryś z jej organów zostaną zobowiązane do podjęcia przewidzianych badań. Niektóre delegacje nie uznały za słuszne, by rezolucję tę podtrzymać, niemniej rady, którymi delegacje te służyły, jak też ich współpraca przy opracowaniu dokumentu pracy są nader zachęcające i pozwalają żywić nadzieję, że tekst ten zostanie przyjęty jednomyślnie.

4. Dokument pracy poleca jedynie, by Zgromadzenie Ogólne przyjęło do wiadomości deklarację i projekt rezolucji przedstawionej przez Grenadę podczas 32 i 33 sesji, dotyczące niezidentyfikowanych obiektów latających i zjawisk

z nimi związanych i wzywa kraje członkowskie, by skoordynowały w narodowych ramach badania naukowe nad problemem życia pozaziemskiego i by poinformowały Sekretarza Generalnego o wynikach tych badań. Jest rzeczą jasną, że w proponowanym dokumencie nie ma niczego, co zmuszałoby kraje członkowskie do zajęcia stanowiska w tej sprawie.

5. Przewiduje się również, że Komitet dla pokojowego wykorzystania przestrzeni kosmicznej zezwoli, by Grenada na najbliższej sesji tego Komitetu wygłosiła odpowiednie ekspozycje w tej sprawie, jako że projekt rezolucji A/SPC/33/L.20 wzywa do skoordynowania pod egidą Komitetu badań dotyczących życia pozaziemskiego uwzględniając przy tym problem niezidentyfikowanych obiektów latających.

6. Premier Rządu Grenady jest przekonany, o skuteczności badań nad niezidentyfikowanymi obiektami latającymi, badań które interesują całą ludzkość i które powinny stanowić integralną część wysiłków podjętych przez człowieka dla rozwiązania problemów socjalnych, ekonomicznych i politycznych świata. Dlatego też dokument pracy przedstawiony Komisji powinien otrzymać bezwarunkowe poparcie delegatów.

7. Przewodniczący odczytuje dokument pracy nr 1 w sprawie punktu 126 o następującej treści:

„Specjalna Komisja Polityczna zaleca Zgromadzeniu Ogólnemu podjęcie następującej uchwały:

Zgromadzenie Ogólne przyjęło do wiadomości deklarację i projekty rezolucji przedstawione przez Grenadę podczas 32 i 33 sesji, dotyczące niezidentyfikowanych obiektów latających i zjawisk z nimi związanych.

Zgromadzenie Ogólne wzywa kraje członkowskie zainteresowane przyjęciem odpowiednich dyspozycji mających na celu skoordynowanie w skali krajowej badań naukowych nad życiem pozaziemskim, włączając w to niezidentyfikowane obiekty latające, do poinformowania Sekretarza Generalnego o zaobserwowanych zjawiskach, o samych badaniach i o charakterze aktywności w tym zakresie.

Zgromadzenie ogólne poleca Sekretarzowi Generalnemu, by przekazał tekst deklaracji delegacji Grenady i odpowiednie dokumenty Komitetu dla pokojowego wykorzystania przestrzeni kosmicznej, tak aby mogło ono przeanalizować je na swoim zebraniu w 1979 r. Komitet dla pokojowego wykorzystania przestrzeni kosmicznej na prośbę Grenady upoważnia ją, by przedstawiła swój punkt widzenia na najbliższej sesji Komitetu. Dyskusja na forum Komitetu zostanie uwzględniona w sprawozdaniu, które w celu przestudiowania zostanie przedłożone Zgromadzeniu Ogólnemu w czasie 34 sesji.”

8. Projekt rezolucji został przyjęty jednogłośnie. Posiedzenie zostało zamknięte o godz. 12.50.

Te niezmiennie ciekawe - i co tu dużo mówić - mało znane dokumenty ONZ uzupełniamy artykułem informacyjnym zamieszczonym na pierwszej kolumnie dziennika „New York Herald Tribune” z 20 stycznia 1979 r. Rangę tego tekstu - mimo że liczy on sobie już czternaście lat z okładem - wyznaczają nie tylko ujawnione w nim fakty, lecz również to, że zostały opublikowane w jednej z najbardziej prestiżowych gazet amerykańskich.

(Waszyngton 19.01). W okresie dwóch tygodni 1975 r. szereg superczułych wyrzutni rakiet jądrowych i baz bombowców było obserwowanych przez niezidentyfikowane, nisko latające i szybko znikające obiekty - informuje sprawozdanie Departamentu Obrony. Obserwacje tego rodzaju, zarówno wzrokowe, jak i czynione za pomocą radaru, zarówno w powietrzu jak i na ziemi, dokonane zostały przez oddziały antysabotażowe w instalacjach i bazach w Montana, Michigan i Maine. Spowodowały one szybkie, acz bezowocne reakcje ze strony lotnictwa, które zmierzały do wysledzenia

WARD SINCLAIR ART HARRIS

Departament Obrony: UFO były obserwowane nad bazami raketowymi USA

i przechwycenia owych obiektów.

Relacje lotnictwa i Departamentu Obrony opisują te obiekty bądź jako helikoptery, bądź jako samoloty, ewentualnie jako niezidentyfikowane, jasno oświetlone i szybko poruszające się pojazdy, które wisały nad terenami, gdzie przechowywana jest broń nuklearna i które wymykały się każdemu pościgowi. W niektórych wypadkach, gdy uznano, że naruszone zostało bezpieczeństwo bazy, lotnictwo wysyłało w pościg myśliwce i inne samoloty. W pościg bezskuteczny. Relacje te nie informują czy myśliwce otwierały ogień do intruzów. Do-

kumenty nie wskazują na to, by owe wypadki naruszenia obszaru powietrznego spowodowały coś więcej, niż zainteresowanie lokalnych dowódców.

Zarządzenie z 1975 r.

Ale oto zarządzenie Biura Sekretariatu Lotnictwa z dnia 11 listopada 1975 r. poinstruowało pracowników informacji publicznej, aby nie łączili poszczególnych, rozproszonych obserwacji, chyba, że będzie to wyraźnie zadysponowane. Oficjalna opinia Departamentu Obrony, cytowana w tym oświadczeniu, a powtórzona wczoraj przez rzecznika Departa-

Kontakt nietelepatyczny



✉ Z przyjemnością czytam Wasze pismo, skupiające ludzi, pragnących uświadamiać to, co podświadome. Obserwując zjawiska paranormalne, przychodzi mi na myśl wezbrana rzeka, która parzerywa wały. Tak jak owa rzeka, podobnie świadomość przekracza bariery wykorzystując podświadomość do aktów woli, kreując UFO, loty przedmiotów itp.

Oczywiście nie można rozpatrywać podświadomości, tylko jako sprawę człowieka, są to wszelkie oddziaływania: zwierząt, roślin i tego, co nazywamy światem nieożywionym. Tak mogą się tworzyć miejsca, obszary w stanach pobudzenia.

Oczywiście nie każdy człowiek, który znajdzie się w takim miejscu, zacznie odczuwać psychicznie lub kreować fizycznie zjawiska paranormalne. Uważam, że najbardziej są tu predystynowani ludzie opanowani pragnieniami, których nie są w stanie zrealizować w inny sposób. Z pewnością bardzo ważną rolę odgrywa macierzyństwo, seks, zagrożenie życia, w przypadku dzieci, brak czułości i matczynej opieki, bądź - w przypadku jednaków - samotność, lub akurat w danym momencie wyjątkowa podatność.

Zjawiska paranormalne obrazują nam, jaki ogrom przedstawia sobą to co podświadome, ale jest to ogrom Wszechświata. Na tym tle nasza świadomość najdalej kilkadziesiąt lat rozwoju, a świadomość najdalej kilkadziesiąt tysięcy lat, a może kilkadziesiąt miliardów lat rozwoju, a świadomość najdalej kilkadziesiąt tysięcy lat, a może kilkadziesiąt zaledwie. Zresztą wszystkim, którym nasze wspólne zainteresowania psują interes - to znaczy wszelkiego rodzaju specjalistom od ciała, czy też ducha, którzy uważają, że nasz proces powstania świadomości jeszcze się nie zaczął, warto przypomnieć, że w ich przypadku chyba za wcześniej się skończył.

Mam też nadzieję, że specjaliści od zjawisk paranormalnych, których niestety urodzaj ostatnio obserwujemy, łagodnie potraktują moje małe i w ogóle „niespecjalistyczne” przemyślenia.

Andrzej Porębski
Warszawa

✉ Mam prawie 18 lat, chodzę do L.G. Jestem stałym czytelnikiem Waszego czasopisma „NS” oraz książek o tematyce którą poruszacie. Psychotroniką interesuję się od ponad 4 lat. Po tym okresie spędzonym na zgłębianiu wiedzy, postanowiłem zająć się praktyczną stroną parapsychologii, czyli uaktywnieniem dotąd zaniedbanego tzw. szóstego zmysłu.

Praktyczną część edukacji zdecydowa-

Panią Agnieszkę Nowicką (POSTE RESTANTE KRAKÓW) prosimy o kontakt - korespondencja wraca.

łem zacząć od eksterioryzacji oraz zdolności jasnowidzenia. Dlatego zwracam się do Was z gorącą prośbą związaną z systemem ćwiczeń D.O.W. (Doznanie Otwartych Wrót), które zostały utworzone przez P.R. Monroe. Prosiłbym o ogólne przedstawienie tego systemu lub przekazanie materiałów zawierających procedurę D.O.W.

Michał Listwon
Gardno

✉ Chciałbym zwrócić uwagę na osobliwy fakt. Mianowicie w nr 12/93 miesięcznika „Nie z tej Ziemi” ukazał się artykuł Danuty Gowin „Kto płakał pierwszy?” Jest to ta sama publikacja, która została wydrukowana przed półtora rokiem w „Nieznany Świecie” (nr 3/92), gdzie została ona jedynie zaopatrzona, zapewne przez Waszą redakcję, w dodatkowy podtytuł „Łza Indianina”. Chciałbym w związku z tym dowiedzieć się czy redakcja „NztZ” jest w tak rozpaczliwej sytuacji, że musi drukować teksty, które zostały zamieszczone gdzie indziej? I jak ma się to do zasad etyki oraz szacunku wobec czytelników?

Marian Piotrowski
Szczecin

Od redakcji: Po otrzymaniu listu czytelnika zakupiliśmy nr 12 „NztZ” i stwierdziliśmy, że istotnie chodzi bez wątpienia o ten sam tekst. Generalnie nie mamy nic przeciwko temu, by „Nie z tej Ziemi” przedrukowywało z „Nieznany Świat” co ciekawsze publikacje i w tym przypadku jesteśmy nawet skłonni, w drodze wyjątku, odstąpić od wymogu uzyskiwania na to zgody naszej redakcji. Pod jednym wszakże warunkiem: podania źródła przedruku, czego w odniesieniu do artykułu „Łza Indianina” - nie wątpimy, iż wskutek zwykłego przeoczenia - zaniedbano.

✉ We wrześniu 1993 r. istniejący dotychczas w Poznaniu Wielkopolski Klub Energoterapeutyczny na Walnym Zebraniu wszystkich członków i zmianie Zarządu przekształcił się w Wielkopolski Klub Bioenergoterapeutyczny z siedzibą w Poznaniu (zebrania odbywają się raz na dwa miesiące, i mogą brać w nich udział tylko członkowie Klubu oraz osoby zgłaszające akces do niego; adres: Poznań, ul. Ratajczaka 11 m. 5).

Obecnie do naszego Klubu należy 9 najbardziej znanych wielkopolskich bioenergoterapeutów, którzy czynnie działają pomagając chorym na różne schorzenia. Akces zgłosiło już również kilku masażystów i kręgarzy. Każdy nowo wstępujący członek jest poddany egzaminowi praktycznemu i teoretycznemu z dziedziny bioterapii przez komisję złożoną z najbardziej doświadczonych bioterapeutów.

Jesteśmy otwarci na obszar całej Polski. Klub będzie pomagał swoim członkom

w różny sposób, poprzez propagowanie ich osiągnięć (już to robimy), organizowanie szkoleń dla członków, udzielanie pomocy chorym itp. Adresy dla korespondencji:

Waldemar Skrzypczak,
60-956 Poznań 3, skr. poczt. 54 lub
61-250 Poznań, oś. Orła Białego 69 m.15,
tel.: 79-62-43

✉ Chciałbym podziękować za stworzenie takiego czasopisma, jak „NS”, które odkrywa nowe horyzonty myślenia i rozbudza nadzieję na lepsze jutro pomimo codziennych zmagania z rzeczywistością. Czytelnikiem Waszym jestem od ponad roku, ale posiadam wszystkie numery „NS”, ponieważ nie znam żadnego innego pisma w Polsce, które tak rzeczowo, konkretnie, wiarygodnie, ale też nie bezkrytycznie pisze na tematy poruszane na Waszych łamach. Dlatego też uważam, że przeoczenie jednego numeru jest - przynajmniej dla mnie - pewnego rodzaju stratą.

Od 5 lat mieszkam na stałe za granicą (Niemcy) i mam dla Was miłą wiadomość. Można Was dostać też w Niemczech, najczęściej w niedzielę, przy kościołach, w których odbywają się msze św. w języku polskim. Uważam też za bardzo dobry pomysł, że w „NS” przedstawicie postacie, ludzi, którzy parają się medycyną niekonwencjonalną w ogólnym słowa tego znaczeniu (np. „Poczet healerów polskich”). Podobna mi się również, że można znaleźć w Waszym miesięczniku informacje o centrach medycznych zajmujących się tą tematyką itp. Ponieważ jak już wspomniałem uważam Was za wiarygodne czasopismo, mam także zaufanie do ludzi, bądź spraw, o których piszecie.

Chciałbym wskazać na jeszcze jeden temat, który - być może - jest godny artykułu w Waszym piśmie. Chodzi o opłaty za usługi „healerów” itp. Nie chcę podważać kompetencji tych ludzi, (co do tego jestem w pełni przekonany), ale uważam, że opłata za 45 minutowy seans, która wynosi przykładowo 650 tys. zł, to lekka przesada jak dla chorego, potrzebującego pomocy. Nie będę podawał kogo mam tu na myśli, chodzi mi tylko o zastanowienie się, czy aby to wszystko podoła w dobrym kierunku?

Miroslaw Kowalczyk
Oberhausen

✉ Mam do Was, kochani, prośbę. Powróćcie do Waszej dawnej szaty graficznej. Była ona pełna wdzięku, ciepła i czegoś ułotnego, tajemniczego. Myślę, że na wiele osób wpływała kojąco i relaksująco. Stanowiła pewien rodzaj dzieła sztuki, ale tej uzdrawiającej i wprowadzającej w dobry nastrój. Przypominała dawne dziewiętnastowieczne ryciny (ramki) połączone ze współczesną kosmologią i metafizyką.

Piszcie też może więcej o buddyzmie tybetańskim (ale tym współczesnym). Może uda Wam się lepiej niż innym potraktować ten temat. Bo przecież buddyzm to nie jest moda (jak to wiele osób sądzi), ale sposób na lepsze, godziwsze życie.

Barbara Górka-Szymam
Elbląg

✉ Najpiękniej o miłości piszą i mówią ludzie wrażliwi. A w rzeczywistości miłość to odzywiająca się w nas natura - popęd do drugiej płci. To hormony odpowiedzialne za odruchy seksualne, powodują, że stan ten

AVVISTAMENTI AGOSTANI
da *Corriere della sera* del 4-8-85 e *La Nazione* dell'8-8-85

Un oggetto rosso che manda bagliori e si muove a capriccio

L'appuntamento con l'Ufo è a Varese tutte le sere dalle 22 fino all'alba

VARESE — Il 2 giugno 1947 per la prima volta un pilota americano, Arnold Kenneth, avvistò in cielo ai confini del Canada una squadriglia di aeromobili dalla straordinaria e caratteristica forma di disco che volava a una velocità fantastica.

Da allora si sono moltiplicati gli avvistamenti di UFO (Unidentified flying object), gli oggetti volanti non identificati sulla cui natura e provenienza si sono avanzate varie teorie.

L'ultimo di questi avvistamenti viene da Fogliaro, una frazione di Varese dove da tre settimane ogni sera gli abitanti di una palazzina hanno modo di osservare un oggetto luminoso che si sposta a grande velocità. «Non so dire che cosa esso sia — afferma una delle

stranamente. Giunge sempre da Nord e si sposta nel cielo cambiando forma e colore.

«Una notte non riuscivo a dormire — dice la figlia del professor Brissaud — così mi sono affacciata alla finestra. L'oggetto era là nel cielo, rosso e molto grosso. Emanava strani bagliori bianchi che formavano un romboide». L'oggetto non identificato cambia a volte rotta e dimensioni. Si sposta nel cielo, fa rapidissimi movimenti che durano qualche secondo e poi si ferma improvvisamente rimanendo lì per delle ore. Sembra che le trasformazioni più frequenti l'oggetto le subisca nelle prime ore della mattinata.

Non è la prima volta che oggetti non meglio identificati compaiono nel cielo della provincia di Varese. Se ne ricordano almeno una trentina di casi indicati come «fenomeni bianchi» cioè senza spiegazione. Il più tipico si verificò verso le 6.15 del mattino del 6 gennaio 1970, quando una trentina di ragazzi dell'osservatorio astronomico del Campo dei Fiori, notarono al telescopio delle luci vivissime che sembravano uscire dal lago di Varese. Un fenomeno strano che durò circa 15 minuti e si manifestò sotto forma di punto luminoso pulsante, senza forma particolare e che illuminò tutta la superficie terrestre

sottostante.

Si muoveva a circa 200-300 metri da terra, perfettamente orizzontale, emergendo in una mattinata di nebbia e riuscendo a illuminare il Lido della Schiranna per sorvolare poi l'intera città e scomparire quindi verso la Valtellina.

Nel 1965 venne notato invece verso la direzione del Monte Rosa uno strano bagliore color giallo oro ma accertamenti fatti, anche in Francia, portarono alla conclusione che si trattava di due razzi sperimentali a ossigeno liquido e idrogeno fatti esplodere perché ritenuti pericolosi.

Giovanni Rimoldi

settimane ogni sera gli abitanti di una palazzina hanno modo di osservare un oggetto luminoso che si sposta a grande velocità. «Non so dire che cosa esso sia — afferma una delle persone che ha avuto modo di osservare lo strano oggetto, il professor Jean Brissaud — in queste settimane abbiamo potuto osservare Venere e Giove ma quello che indichiamo come UFO è certamente qualcosa di diverso dai due pianeti».

Quella del professor Brissaud è una testimonianza autorevole. Laureato in ingegneria, logica matematica e lingue non è certamente un osservatore che si lascia trascinare dall'entusiasmo ma una persona che cerca di comprendere il perché del fenomeno e proprio per questo subito si è messo in contatto con esperti dell'Eurotom di Ispra e con il professor Salvatore Furia, dell'osservatorio del Campo dei Fiori di Varese.

Dalla finestra della sua abitazione, in via Chiusarella 7 a Fogliaro, il professor Brissaud con i suoi familiari e gli altri inquilini dello stabile ogni sera osservano lo strano fenomeno che ha inizio poco dopo le 22 e dura sino al mattino seguente alle 5.

Chi ha visto l'UFO lo indica come un grosso punto luminoso a Sud-Est, situato a circa 35 gradi sopra l'orizzonte. A occhio nudo sembra una grossa stella che però si comporta

l'oggetto le subisca nelle prime ore della mattinata.

ma particolare e che illumina tutta la superficie terrestre

Giovanni Rimoldi

«Ho visto un marziano» È alto un metro e venti e si sposta saltellando

PORDENONE — Sono state prese di mira dagli Ufo le zone di Pordenone e del Trevigiano. Nella notte di domenica scorsa, verso le 23.30 sulla strada tra Oderzo e Ponte di Piave, il fisico Alberto Lucchese e la moglie Elisabetta hanno visto un marziano.

Hanno illuminato con i fari della macchina una strana creatura, «alta un metro e venti circa, vestita con una tuta color argento e un casco scuro, che attraversava la strada saltellando». I coniugi Lucchese, esterrefatti, hanno potuto osservare lo strano essere dirigersi verso un oggetto a forma circolare, del diametro di circa cinque metri, sospeso sopra un fossato a lato della strada, a circa un metro di altezza. Dalla parte inferiore dell'oggetto fuoriusciva un cono di luce azzurrognola che ha «risucchiato» l'es-

sere, portandolo a bordo.

Gli «incontri del terzo tipo» erano incominciati la stessa notte, alle 21.35, in pieno centro di Pordenone. Sette persone, fra le quali un vigile urbano, hanno visto dalla terrazza di un edificio «un piccolo corpo luminoso, biancastro, dai contorni ben definiti», sorvolare le loro teste «veloce e con movimenti oscillanti». Dopo due-tre minuti, il «disco» ha rallentato sensibilmente la corsa ed è poi ripartito fulmineo, scomparendo, dietro i palazzi.

Dopo altri cinque minuti, ai sette è apparso un secondo corpo luminoso: volava più radente, era più grande del precedente e paragonabile ad una palla di fuoco («più piccola però della luna piena»), che si muoveva lentamente: proveniva da Aviano e si dirigeva verso Porcia.

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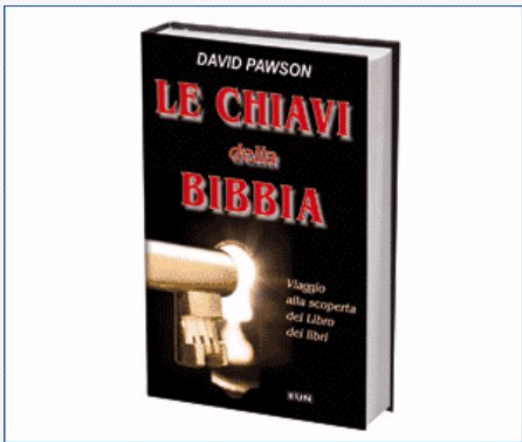
HOME / CRONACA / VARESE È UN MISTERO D'ITALIA «SIETE LA CAPITALE DEGLI UFO»

Lunedì 24 marzo 2014

Varese è un Mistero d'Italia «Siete la capitale degli ufo»



Varese vertice del triangolo ufologico italiano. Secondo gli esperti del Centro Ufologico Mediterraneo, intervistati dalla trasmissione di Italia Uno "Mistero", il nostro territorio, insieme a Novara e Pavia, detiene il primato di avvistamenti di oggetti



«Siete la capitale degli ufo»



Varese vertice del triangolo ufologico italiano. Secondo gli esperti del Centro Ufologico Mediterraneo, intervistati dalla trasmissione di Italia Uno "Mistero", il nostro territorio, insieme a Novara e Pavia, detiene il primato di avvistamenti di oggetti volanti non identificati.

E a Varese vive anche la più famosa contattista, che avrebbe avuto ricevuto ripetute visite da parte degli alieni, **Alessandra Fadda**.

Giovedì sera, **Daniele Bossari** ha dedicato un ampio servizio all'interno della trasmissione Mistero all'avvistamento di Ufo e ai contatti con alieni.

Protagonista della puntata la varesina, Alessandra Fadda ufologa, contattista, che ha raccontato di essere stata più volte rapita dagli alieni.

«Ho avuto contatti con gli alieni fin da piccolissima. Entità grigie, molto più alte di come



«Ho avuto contatti con gli alieni fin da piccolissima. Entità grigie, molto più alte di come sono stati descritti solitamente nella letteratura ufologica – ha spiegato - Andando avanti con gli anni mi si sono avvicinati anche altri esseri». Gli Andromedani, i Clariani e i Siriani, «intesi come abitanti di Sirio B e non della Siria - ha precisato – lo sento la loro frequenza: se è molto alta gli alieni sono buoni, se si sente un suono meccanico la loro influenza è sicuramente negativa».

I particolari riferiti da Fadda sono incredibili. «Gli alieni più gentili accompagnano a gruppi di due o tre la donna nel "raggio". Gli altri, i malvagi, la strappano via senza preoccuparsi troppo dei suoi lamenti». Alessandra sarebbe stata trattata come una sorta di cavia per esperimenti extraterrestri.

«La prima cosa che fanno i Grigi appena la donna entra nella piccola astronave per esempio, è quella di metterle la testa in una sorta di lavatrice, da dove sale un vapore maleodorante, un disinfettante che viene iniettato nei polmoni per non essere contagiati da germi patogeni terrestri».

Se la storia suona strana, i dettagli lo sono ancora di più. «Ho anche la foto di una



Se la storia suona strana, i dettagli lo sono ancora di più. «Ho anche la foto di una creatura di Sirio B, non è molto diversa da noi». Foto, messaggi scritti in uno strano codice e prelevi che coincidono con gli avvistamenti fatti nei nostri cieli.

Fatti che secondo gli esperti del Centro di Ufologia Mediterranea non sarebbero semplici coincidenze. La nostra provincia sarebbe infatti uno dei vertici del triangolo ufologico con Novara e Pavia.

Una zona che gli esperti identificano come base aliena sulla terra. Un territorio cioè all'interno del quale, se mai un giorno accadrà, gli extra terrestri si manifesteranno.

E la nostra Provincia sarebbe stata scelta per la sua conformazione geografica. Un territorio ricco di risorse naturali che farebbero gola agli abitanti delle altre galassie..

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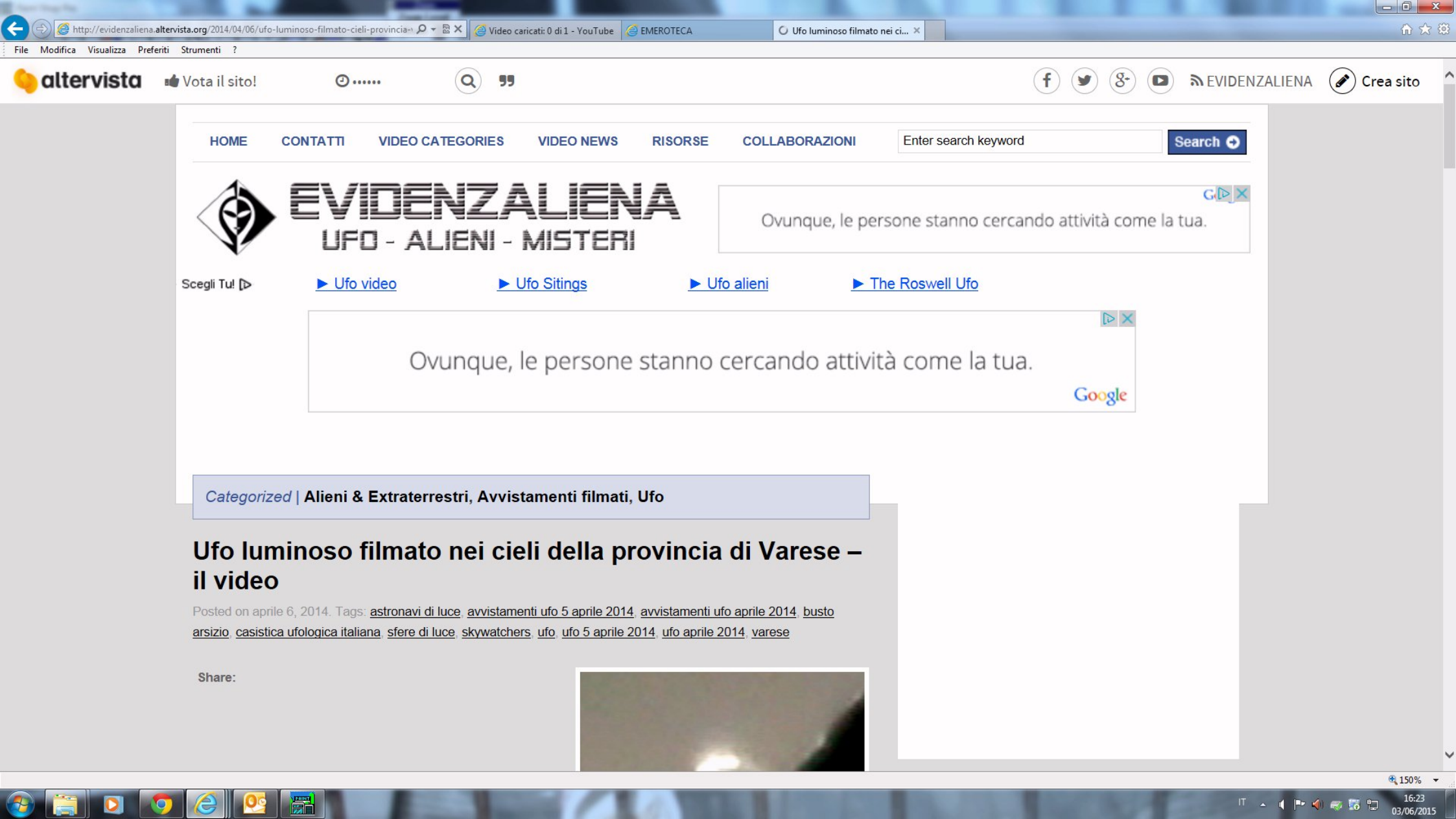
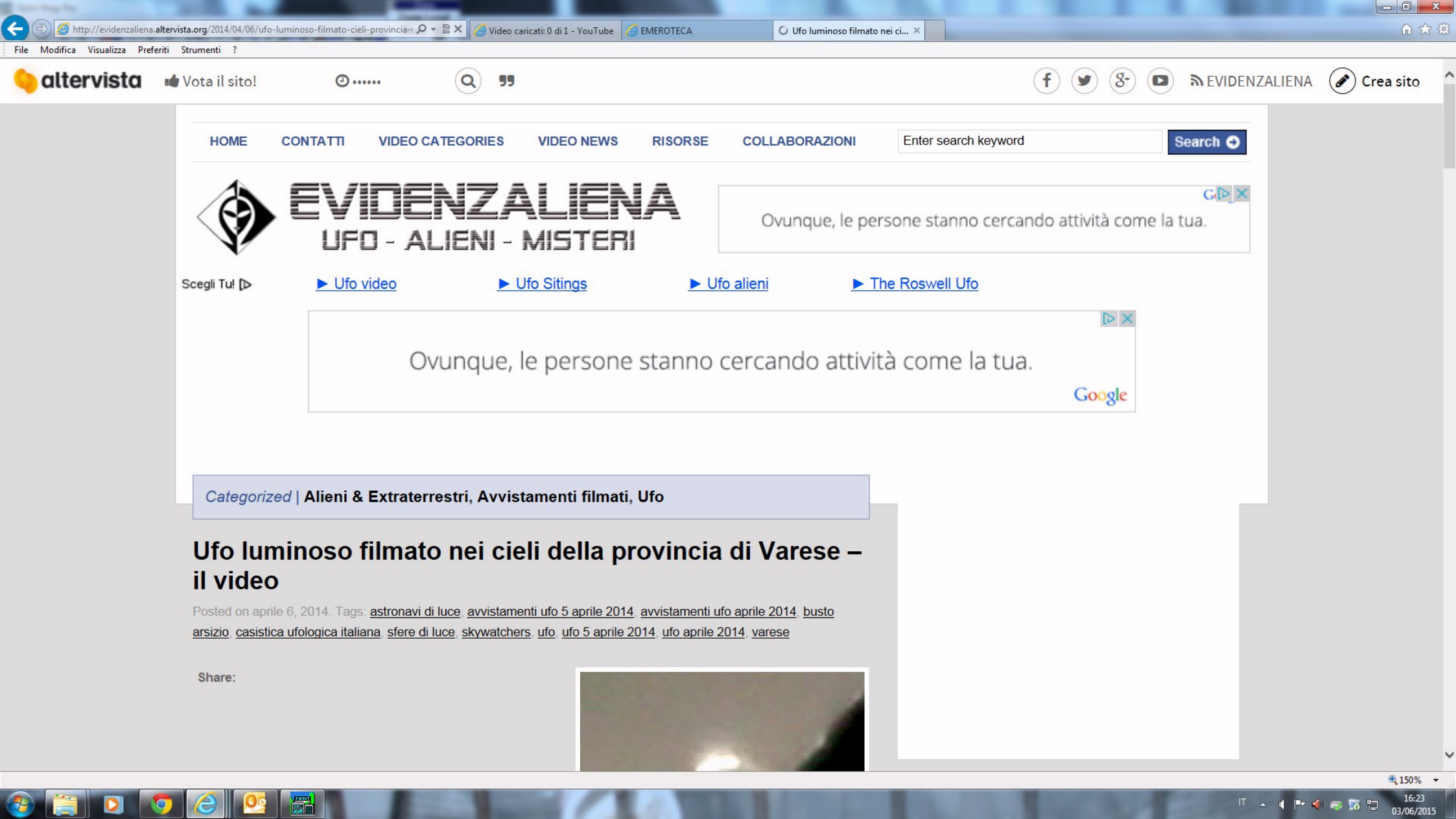


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Ufo luminoso filmato nei cieli della provincia di Varese – il video

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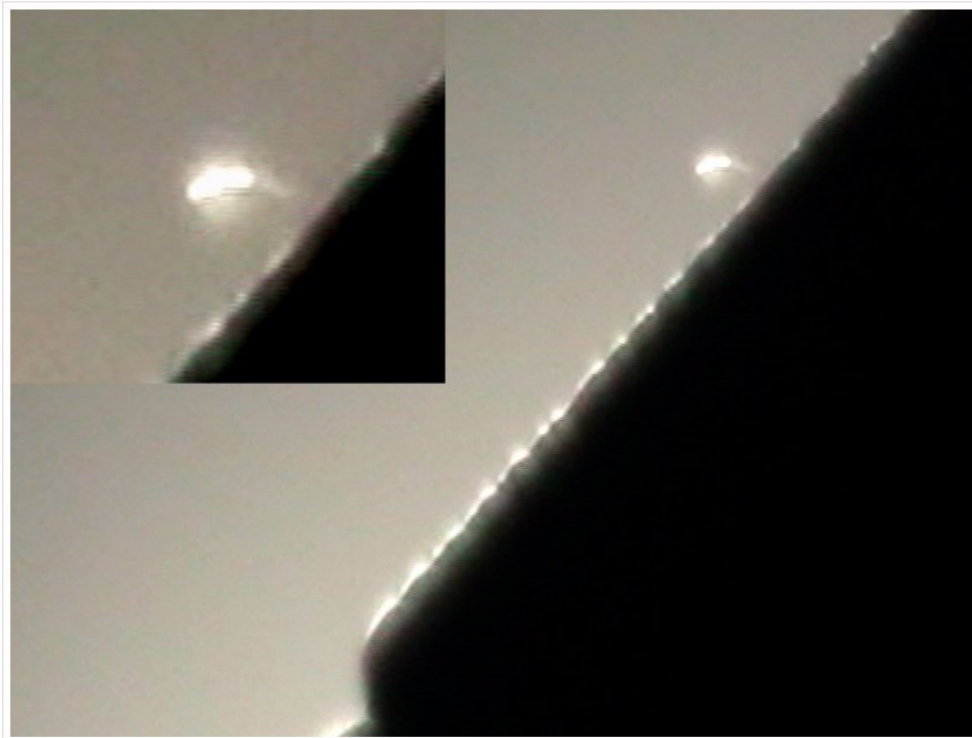
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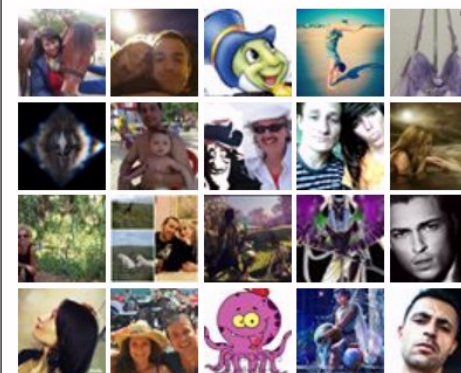
Un nostro stretto collaboratore e Skywatcher ci ha inviato questo video alquanto spettacolare e incredibile ripreso dalla sua abitazione sabato 5 aprile 2014 alle 11:45 AM a Busto Arsizio nella provincia di Varese. Nel video ripreso con una Panasonic SDR-S26 con filtro B+N e zoom a 100x si nota la comparsa di un oggetto luminescente in alta atmosfera.



L'ufo filmato il 5 aprile 2014 a Busto Arsizio (VA)

mi piace

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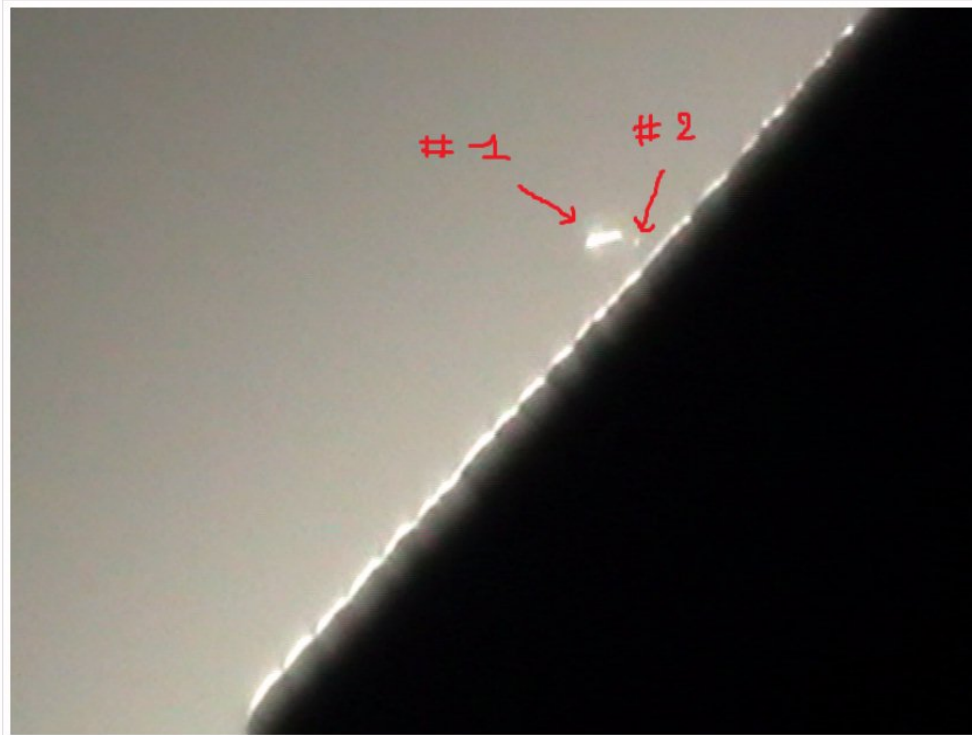
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L'ufo filmato il 5 aprile 2014 a Busto Arsizio (VA)

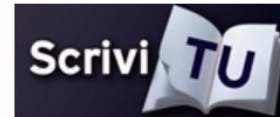
Come si può vedere il misterioso ufo rimane stazionario per qualche minuto prima di scomparire dalla visuale della cam. Insieme ad esso in alcuni frame si nota un altro oggetto non identificato più piccolo nelle sue vicinanze che successivamente svanisce dalla visuale.



I 2 ufo ripresi nello stesso filmato.

L'analisi effettuata con appositi filtri e ingrandimenti chiarisce la forma stessa dell'ufo, che corrisponde a quella discoidale comunemente menzionata nella casistica storica degli avvistamenti.

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L'ufo luminescente di forma chiaramente discoidale in uno zoom di un frame video.



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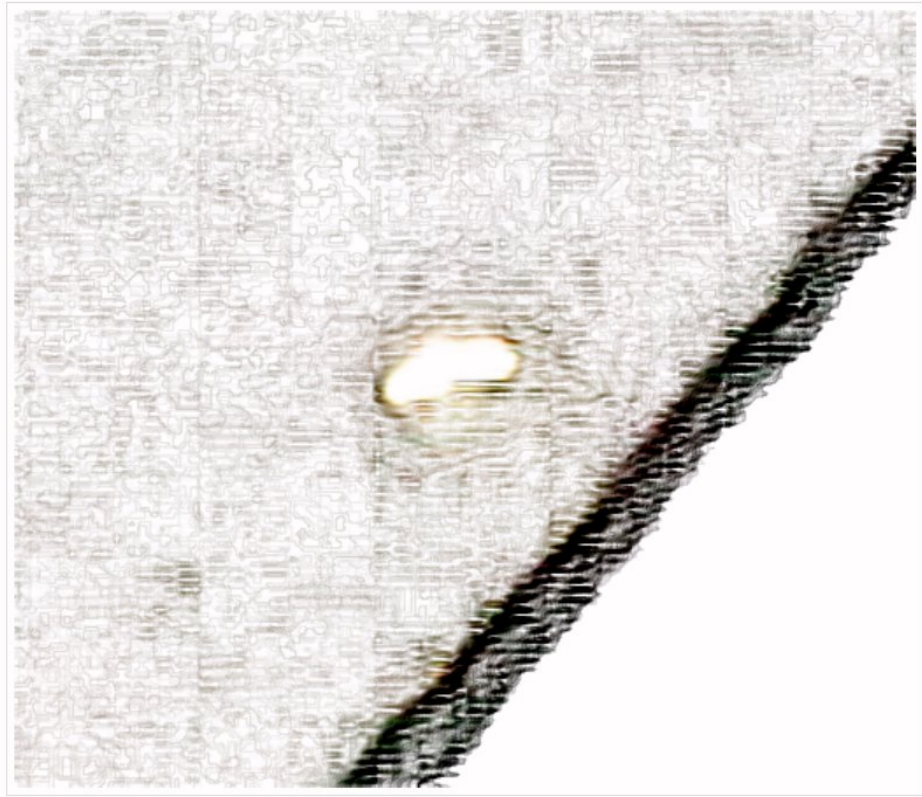
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L'immagine dell'ufo filtrata e contrastata evidenzia la forma dell'oggetto.

Il testimone ha affermato inoltre che ad occhio nudo l'oggetto non era visibile, crediamo principalmente per l'altezza dell'oggetto stesso oltre che per l'eccessiva luminosità presente dato la splendida giornata di sole registrata.

Questo documento video rappresenta un'altra splendida prova di come le astronavi extraterrestri siano presenti attorno a noi e nella nostra atmosfera, senza che noi possiamo accorgerci di nulla. Tutto ciò è stato

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GUARDA IL VIDEO



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MARCO RAIMONDI OSPITE DI PIAZZA GRANDE

che il quadruplicamento si è reso necessario per
com
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Con gli ufo Prealpina decolla in Tv

VARESE - Difficile dire se siano opera degli alieni. Sta di fatto, però, che il mistero dei disegni nel grano trovati a Mozzate, in provincia di Como, e documentati da *Prealpina* hanno portato il nostro quotidiano in televisione.

Marco Raimondi, nostro giornalista e autore degli articoli riguardanti il curioso fenomeno, è stato ospitato ieri da Giancarlo Magalli nella trasmissione "Piazza Grande" su Rai Due. Accanto a lui anche un esperto di ufologia.

Marco ha raccontato davanti alle telecamere quanto visto con i propri occhi a Mozzate e già descritto su queste pagine. Lo stupore dei residenti al mattino, la chiamata al giornale e le loro testimonianze dirette. Un Magalli diviso tra scetticismo e curiosità cercava di trovare risposte e prove sull'esistenza di popoli residenti in altri pianeti. Una cosa è certa. A detta dell'esperto presente in trasmissione, i disegni sembrerebbero autentici. Lo proverebbero le "modifiche" apportate alle piante. Poco convinto il conduttore, più dubbioso Marco Raimondi che, prima di lasciare la "Piazza" ha ribadito come il mistero rimanga inegabile.



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TANTE SEGNALAZIONI

P. 02-VA 16-12-09



Babbo Natale o dischi volanti?
Strane luci nel cielo di Varese

servizio a pagina 11

Un oggetto misterioso avvistato a Dubino e in alcune località dell'Alto Lario

Un Ufo ha attraversato il cielo di Valtellina

di EMILIO MAGNI

DONGO - Un Ufo nel cielo del Lario e della Bassa Valtellina, la sera prima della vigilia di Natale: era grande luminosissimo a forma di tronco di cono con due strisce infuocate dietro. Viaggiava nemmeno tanto veloce seguendo una parabola in direzione nord-est-sud ovest.

L'avvistamento è avvenuto venerdì sera da parte di alcune persone dell'Alto Lario, della Val Chiavenna e della Bassa Valtellina. La notizia però è stata diffusa ieri da Massimo Cantoni di Cernobbio, che è il massimo competente di «Ufologia» del Nord Italia e della Svizzera, l'esperto che rileva e notifica

tutte le osservazioni di oggetti non identificati che solcano i cieli dell'Alta Italia e della Svizzera. Cantoni è anche l'esperto di cui si serve la televisione della Svizzera dove gli avvistamenti di oggetti misteriosi sono molto più frequenti che in Italia.

Ad informare Cantoni dell'avvistamento dell'altra sera è stato un agente immobiliare di Dubino in provincia di Sondrio, Eugenio Nonini 51 anni, il quale è anche pilota di deltaplani ed appassionato di astrologia.

Uno che di stelle se ne intende quindi non può avere scambiato «luciole per lanterne» o scambiare un comune meteorite per un oggetto volante non identificato.

«Erano passate le 18 - spiega Nonini - ed ero in giardino su una scala mentre stavo addobbando l'albero di Natale. Improvvisamente ho visto un oggetto luminosissimo nel cielo. Non viaggiava molto velocemente. Ho continuato ad osservarlo per cinque-sei secondi. Poi la visuale mi è stata tolta da un edificio di fronte alla mia casa».

Avevo le spalle rivolte al Monte Legnone e l'oggetto viaggiava in direzione opposta, quindi verso Dongo, Musso, verso il Lario e poi la Svizzera. Seguiva una parabola molto ampia. In un primo momento mi è parso fosse un aereo in caduta, un velivolo incendiato perché dietro al corpo che era a

tronco di cono vi erano due lunghe strisce fiammeggianti. Ho chiamato mia moglie ma non ha fatto in tempo ad osservarlo. Sono entrato in casa ho acceso per un po' il televideo temendo di leggere la notizia di un aereo caduto, ma niente. Ho chiamato il centro aereo di Locarno che ha confermato l'avvistamento di un oggetto misterioso. Altre persone abitanti in Alto Lario hanno raccontato di aver visto una «cometa» che si muoveva rapida nel cielo. Gli orari degli avvistamenti coincidono tutti. Veramente un Ufo?

«Certamente un oggetto volante misterioso - risponde Cantoni - molto probabilmente si è trattato di un rottame di un missile o di un satellite che vagano

nello spazio poi vengono risucchiati nell'atmosfera. Poi diventano incandescenti e si consumano completamente. Niente di eccezionale. In queste ultime settimane sono stati registrati una ventina di oggetti misteriosi nei cieli dell'Alta Lombardia e della Svizzera. Il numero è aumentato sensibilmente. Alcuni hanno anche una spiegazione plausibile. Sono stelle cadenti scambiate per Ufo. Altri invece sono veramente interessanti, pieni di mistero e di fascino. Vi sono state recentemente segnalazioni di oggetti stranissimi che sono stati anche fotografati. Le foto sono al vaglio degli esperti. Se ne saprà di più tra poco».

Strabiliante incontro ravvicinato di un giovane di Concesio cercatore di lumache che durante l'uscita notturna è stato testimone di un avvicinamento UFO in piena terra Valtrumplina

A CONCESIO UN EXTRATERRESTRE A CACCIA DI SOUVENIR

di SERGIO ROZZI

La data sembra scelta a caso. La vicenda è accaduta venerdì 17 aprile, ma le autorità hanno taciuto e continueranno a tacere, preferendo il "no comment" di fronte all'evidenza dei fatti. Fatto sta che quella sera, il giovane A.S. (non è possibile pubblicare le generalità perché ancora minorenne) si era incamminato con il suo cesto e la torcia a pile, nelle colline sopra San Vigilio di Concesio, alla ricerca di lumache. Intorno alla mezzanotte, stanco e carico del bottino, si apparta dietro una siepe per un impellente biso-

gno fisiologico, ma la sua attenzione è attratta da strani individui verdognoli che stanno trafficando intorno ad un enorme disco metallico. Chissà cosa avrà pensato e che bello spavento si sarà preso! Resosi conto che quelli erano dei veri extraterrestri, non ha che potuto assistere ad una scena straziante, di quelle che ti porti l'infausto ricordo per tutta la vita.

Uno dei due uomini verdi, in un linguaggio metallico ma di facile comprensione ha detto all'altro "Questa buona terra di Val Trompia porto a casa, lassù un ricordo per il gran-

de capo".

Improvvisamente il nostro testimone assisté ad un evento di fisica applicata: l'intera strada, tanto sognata, tanto meritata, tanto promessa, tanto sbandierata, tanto attesa, tanto accorata, tanto sudata, costata suon di miliardi, che da Ospitaletto porta a Villa Carcina, viene risucchiata in un baleno all'interno del disco volante.

I due uomini salgono e, chiuso lo sportello, via alla velocità della luce nel cammino verso il loro pianeta.

Presentata regolare denuncia, subito dopo aver raccontato l'evento ai genitori, il giovane A.S. è

scomparso dalla circolazione. Le autorità tacciono, il ministero non commenta. L'ANAS e le società autostrade parlano di alcune firme per poter partire con i lavori. Ma quali lavori. Nessuno si è reso conto che l'autostrada della Valtrompia c'è sempre stata, ne è la dimostrazione il tempo medio di percorrenza, da Brescia a Gardone V.T., solo 45 minuti nelle ore di punta. Il problema ora è di trovare i fondi per ricostruirla, visto che due uomini verdi, una sera di aprile hanno ben pensato di sgraffignarla come souvenir della terra di Valtrompia.

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*L'altra notte a Milano
decine di avvistamenti
ma la Questura sostiene
che si tratta delle luci
di alcune raffinerie
Gli ufologi promettono
prove inconfutabili*

di PIERO COLAPRICO

Sono extraterrestri di buon cuore, non repel-
lenti e malvagi come i Visitors di Canale 5,
ma gentili con la razza umana, intelligenti e
soprattutto latoni di inquietanti messaggi ecologi-
ci. Preferiscono non mostrarsi alle frenetiche
folle del centro, amano sorvolare i desolati
praticelli e i casermoni popolari di Quarto
Oggiate. Un anno fa, giura qualcuno, del quarie-
re, tre omni atterrarono dietro via Concilio
Vaticano. Il ed ebbero un contatto ravvicinato
con un tizio, che infatti improvvisamente comin-
ciò a scrivere lettere a tutti i capi di Stato. C'è
quindi chi non si è sorpreso quando l'altra notte
una "formazione di luminosi oggetti volanti" si è
fermata nei cieli della periferia nord della città.
Centinaia di telefonate — ottanta al solo 133
— hanno per ore occupato le linee della Questu-
ra, dei carabinieri, dei vigili urbani e dei pompie-
ri. E decine di persone, per strada e sui balconi,
si sono fermate con il naso per aria. I più scettici
hanno subito pensato ai fari del circo equestre di
Quarto Oggiate, o al festival dell'Avanti alla
Montanetta di San Siro. Altri hanno vissuto
momenti di tecnologia religione.

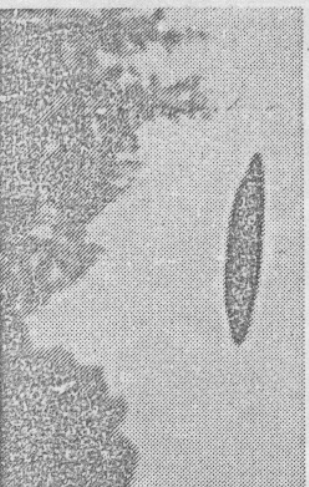
Il più rapido di riflessi è Vincenzo Capannetto,



po' di fresco sul balcone di via Renato Simoni,
quando alle 23.24 vede "quattro luci, rosse e
verdi, elettriche, che Dio ci scampi se scendono
giù" roicare nel cielo limpido. Urla, bambini in
agitazione, segni della croce: in un battibaleno
Vincenzo capisce che quei lumini sono un oc-
casione da non perdere e scatta sette immagini.

In una foto d'archivio comparso anche un altro

Da Quarto Oggiaro l'allarme ecologico dell'extraterrestre



Rosaria Capannetto, l'avvistatrice degli Ufo
dell'altra sera su Milano. Sopra un oggetto
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gini e forse si saprà se si tratta della solita
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La Questura, dopo un'attenta indagine, ieri ha
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credito nella congrega degli ufologi. Ieri pomerig-
gio a casa di Claudio Naso, a Quarto Oggiaro, si
sono riuniti in una decina, tutti convinti di aver
visto gli extraterrestri. "C'è poco da scherzare —
spiega Naso — perché facciamo parte del centro
pilota di protezione civile europea per la questio-
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ministro Zamberletti ci darà il riconoscimento
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Quarto Oggiaro, Novate e via Forze Armate. "Si
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Prima hanno parlato di mortuaria unilaterale, poi
hanno fatto un esperimento. E due giorni dopo,
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la Repubblica

MILANO

Redaz. di Milano, piazza Cavour, 1
tel. (02) 62831 (25 linee), telex 333283
Publicità: A. MANZONI & C. S.p.A.,
MILANO, Via Turati, 3 - Tel. (02) 6596101
via Villorosi 13 - Tel. (02) 838721
Redaz. Amministr.: 00185 ROMA
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(posta ord.): anno L. 320.000, semestre
L. 165.000 - Copia arretr. L. 1.300

*L'altra notte a Milano
decine di avvistamenti
ma la Questura sostiene
che si tratta delle luci
di alcune raffinerie
Gli ufologi promettono
prove inconfutabili*

di PIERO COLAPRICO

Sono extraterrestri di buon cuore, non repulisti e malvagi come i Visitors di Canale 5, ma gentili con la razza umana, intelligenti e soprattutto latori di inquietanti messaggi ecologici. Preferiscono non mostrarsi alle frenetiche folle del centro, amano sorvolare i desolati praticelli e i casermoni popolari di Quarto Oggiaro. Un anno fa, giura qualcuno del quartiere, tre uomini atterrarono dietro via Concilio Vaticano II ed ebbero un contatto ravvicinato con un tizio, che infatti improvvisamente cominciò a scrivere lettere a tutti i capi di Stato. C'è il più rapido di riflessi è Vincenzo Capannetto, anziché disoccupato, in attesa di vedere Francisca, un'attrice messicana. Sua moglie

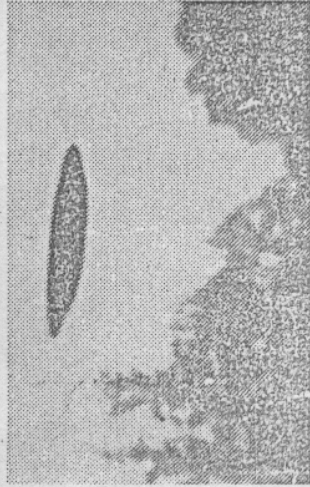
hanno per ore occupato le linee della Questura, dei carabinieri, dei vigili urbani e dei pompieri. E decine di persone, per strada e sui balconi, si sono fermate con il naso per aria. I più scettici hanno subito pensato ai fari del circo equestre di Quarto Oggiaro, o al festival dell'Avanti alla Montagna di San Siro. Altri hanno vissuto momenti di tecnologica religione.

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po' di fresco sul balcone di via Renato Simoni, quando alle 23.24 vede "quattro luci, rosse e verdi, elettriche, che Dio ci scampi se scendono giù" roteare nel cielo limpido. Urla, bambini in agitazione, segni della croce: in un battibaleno Vincenzo capisce che quei lumini sono un'occasione da non perdere. Cattura sette immagini. In una, dice, dovrebbe comparire anche un aereo di linea che volava a quota più bassa degli Ufo. Questa mattina fotografata, sulla sua la

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A Quarto Oggiaro insomma, la gente comincia a tenere il cannone alla portata di mano.

gini e forse si saprà se si tratta della solita cantonata mistico-spaziale.

La Questura, dopo un'attenta indagine, ieri ha spiegato che, come già successo nei giorni scorsi, a creare il turbinio di luci nel cielo altro non sono che i fari di alcune raffinerie: scoraggiare i ladri le aziende impiegano infatti impianti di cellule fotoelettriche a tempo, che a intermittenza sparano fasci di luce nelle varie direzioni. Manifestazione com'è intuibile non trova